

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2007:591050 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 147:2005

TI Use of PARP-1 inhibitors for improvement of the cytotoxic effect of ecteinascidin-743 in the treatment of cancer

IN Scotto, Kathleen A.; Mandola, Michael

PA University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 16pp.

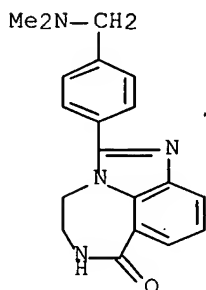
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2007062413	A2	20070531	WO 2006-US61254	20061127
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRAI	US 2005-739536P	P	20051125		
AB	The invention discloses a method for improving the cytotoxic effect of ecteinascidin-743 (ET-743) or an analog thereof on a tumor cell population in a patient. The method includes administering to the patient, sequentially or simultaneously, a therapeutically effective combination of a composition including ET-743 and an amount of a composition including a PARP-1 inhibitor effective to increase the cytotoxic effect of ET-743 on the tumor cell population. Antitumor compns. containing a therapeutically effective amount of ET-743 and an amount of a PARP-I inhibitor effective to increase the tumor cytotoxicity of the ET-743 are also presented.				
IT	328543-09-5, AG14361				
	RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(PARP-1 inhibitor for improvement of cytotoxic effect of ecteinascidin-743 in treatment of cancer)				
RN	328543-09-5 CAPLUS				
CN	Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)				



L18 ANSWER 2 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2007:507490 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 146:475732

TI Compositions and methods for modulating poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity

IN Kazantsev, Aleksey G.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27pp.

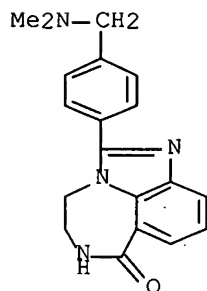
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2007105835	A1	20070510	US 2006-593902	20061107
	WO 2007056388	A2	20070518	WO 2006-US43377	20061107
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRAI	US 2005-734154P	P	20051107		
	US 2006-790970P	P	20060411		
OS	MARPAT 146:475732				
AB	The present invention is based, in part, on assays the authors conducted that revealed compds. that modulate (e.g., inhibit) PARP-1 (poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1) and are therefore useful in treating or preventing diseases characterized by abnormal PARP-1 activity (e.g., undesirable PARP-1 activity).				
IT	328543-09-5				
	RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(compns. and methods for modulating poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity to treat diseases)				
RN	328543-09-5 CAPLUS				
CN	Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)				



L18 ANSWER 3 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:326877 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 147:48403
 TI Serological and molecular variability of watermelon mosaic virus (genus Potyvirus)
 AU Desbiez, C.; Costa, C.; Wipf-Scheibel, C.; Girard, M.; Lecoq, H.
 CS Station de Pathologie Vegetale, INRA, Montfavet, Fr.
 SO Archives of Virology (2007), 152(4), 775-781
 CODEN: ARVIDF; ISSN: 0304-8608
 PB Springer Wien
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Watermelon mosaic virus (WMV, genus Potyvirus) is very common in cucurbits worldwide, but its variability has been little studied. In France, where WMV has been known since 1974, unusually severe symptoms on zucchini squash have been found to be associated with WMV since 1999. We have developed serol. and mol. tools to study WMV variability and the origin of severe strains. Eight monoclonal antibodies were obtained, characterized by epitope mapping, and used to assess the serol. variability of 42 isolates from different countries. Sequence anal. based on the N1b-CP region revealed an important variability, with three distinct mol. groups. These analyses also suggested frequent intraspecific recombination in WMV.
 IT 938202-54-1
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; serol. and mol. variability of watermelon mosaic virus (genus Potyvirus))
 RN 938202-54-1 CAPLUS
 CN Polyprotein (watermelon mosaic virus strain FMF00-LL2 fragment) (CA INDEX NAME).

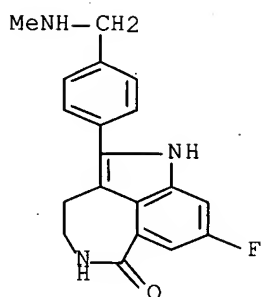
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 938202-53-0
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; serol. and mol. variability of watermelon mosaic virus (genus Potyvirus))
 RN 938202-53-0 CAPLUS
 CN RNA (watermelon mosaic virus strain FMF00-LL2 polyprotein gene fragment) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

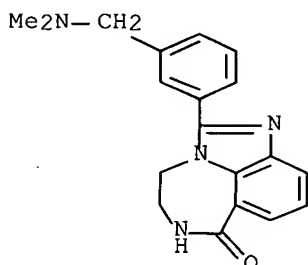
RE.CNT. 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:289482 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 146:513969
 TI Preclinical selection of a novel poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor for clinical trial
 AU Thomas, Huw D.; Calabrese, Christopher R.; Batey, Michael A.; Canan, Stacie; Hostomsky, Zdenek; Kyle, Suzanne; Maegley, Karen A.; Newell, David R.; Skalitzky, Donald; Wang, Lan-Zhen; Webber, Stephen E.; Curtin, Nicola J.
 CS Northern Institute for Cancer Research, Medical School, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4HH, UK
 SO Molecular Cancer Therapeutics (2007), 6(3), 945-956
 CODEN: MCTOCF; ISSN: 1535-7163
 PB American Association for Cancer Research
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)-1 (EC 2.4.2.30) is a nuclear enzyme that promotes the base excision repair of DNA breaks. Inhibition of PARP-1 enhances the efficacy of DNA alkylating agents, topoisomerase I poisons, and ionizing radiation. Our aim was to identify a PARP inhibitor for clin. trial from a panel of 42 potent PARP inhibitors (Ki, 1.4-15.1 nmol/L) based on the quinazolinone, benzimidazole, tricyclic benzimidazole, tricyclic indole, and tricyclic indole-1-one core structures. We evaluated chemosensitization of temozolomide and topotecan using LoVo and SW620 human colorectal cells; in vitro radiosensitization was measured using LoVo cells, and the enhancement of antitumor activity of temozolomide was evaluated in mice bearing SW620 xenografts. Excellent chemopotentialiation and radiopotentialiation were observed in vitro, with 17 of the compds. causing a greater temozolomide and topotecan sensitization than the benchmark inhibitor AG14361 and 10 compds. were more potent radiosensitizers than AG14361. In tumor-bearing mice, none of the compds. were toxic when given alone, and the antitumor activity of the PARP inhibitor-temozolomide combinations was unrelated to toxicity. Compds. that were more potent chemosensitizers in vivo than AG14361 were also more potent in vitro, validating in vitro assays as a prescreen. These studies have identified a compound, AG14447, as a PARP inhibitor with outstanding in vivo chemosensitization potency at tolerable doses, which is at least 10 times more potent than the initial lead, AG14361. The phosphate salt of AG14447 (AG014699), which has improved aqueous solubility, has been selected for clin. trial.
 IT 283173-50-2 328542-63-8 328543-09-5
 328543-43-7 328543-86-8 328543-89-1
 328544-46-3 936736-28-6
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors enhancing DNA alkylators, topoisomerase I poisons, and ionizing radiation)
 RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS
 CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



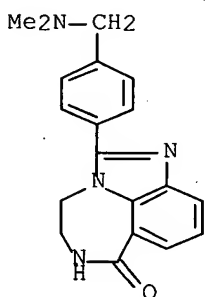
RN 328542-63-8 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



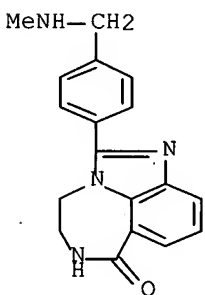
RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



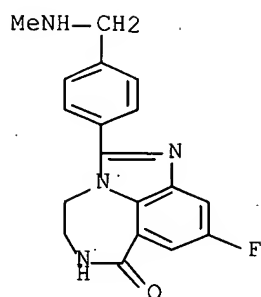
RN 328543-43-7 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



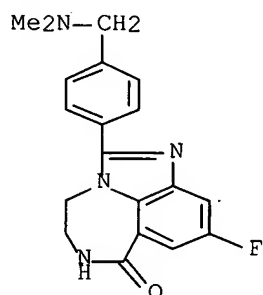
RN 328543-86-8 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



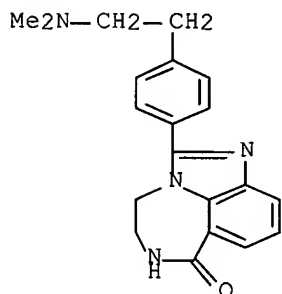
RN 328543-89-1 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



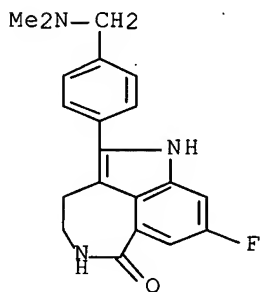
RN 328544-46-3 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[2-
(dimethylamino)ethyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 936736-28-6 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 5 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:240491 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 146:437853
 TI Molecular analysis of human forearm superficial skin bacterial biota
 AU Gao, Zhan; Tseng, Chi-hong; Pei, Zhiheng; Blaser, Martin J.
 CS Department of Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York,
 NY, 10016, USA
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of
 America (2007), 104(8), 2927-2932
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
 PB National Academy of Sciences
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The microbial ecol. of human skin is complex, but little is known about its
 species composition. We examined the diversity of the skin biota from the
 superficial volar left and right forearms in six healthy subjects using broad-
 range small subunit rRNA genes (16S rDNA) PCR-based sequencing of randomly
 selected clones. For the initial 1221 clones analyzed, 182 species-level
 operational taxonomic units (SLOTUs) belonging to eight phyla were identified,
 estimated as 74.0% [95% confidence interval (C.I.), $\approx 64.8-77.9\%$] of the SLOTUs
 in this ecosystem; 48.0 ± 12.2 SLOTUs were found in each subject. Three phyla
 (Actinobacteria, Firmicutes, and Proteobacteria) accounted for 94.6% of the
 clones. Most (85.3%) of the bacterial sequences corresponded to known and
 cultivated species, but 98 (8.0%) clones, comprising 30 phylotypes, had <97%
 similarity to prior database sequences. Only 6 (6.6%) of the 91 genera and 4
 (2.2%) of the 182 SLOTUs, resp., were found in all six subjects. Anal. of 817
 clones obtained 8-10 mo later from four subjects showed addnl. phyla
 (numbering 2), genera (numbering 28), and SLOTUs (numbering 65). Only four
 (3.4%) of the 119 genera (Propionibacteria, Corynebacteria, Staphylococcus,
 and Streptococcus) were observed in each subject tested twice, but these
 genera represented 54.4% of all clones. These results show that the bacterial
 biota in normal superficial skin is highly diverse, with few well conserved
 and well represented genera, but otherwise low-level interpersonal consensus.
 IT 931445-52-2
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
 (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; mol. anal. of human forearm superficial skin
 bacterial biota)
 RN 931445-52-2 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (uncultured Flavobacteriaceae clone LL2-82 16S rRNA gene fragment)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2007:230584 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 146:272564

TI Development of natural killer cells and functional natural killer cell lines

IN Tsai, Schickwann

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 2007048290	A1	20070301	US 2005-216837	20050831
	CA 2519535	A1	20070228	CA 2005-2519535	20050914
PRAI	US 2005-216837	A	20050831		

AB The author discloses a growth and culture system that supports increased natural killer cell development and provides for the establishment of continuous natural killer cell lines. In one example, a slow growing variant of the OP-9 stromal cell line is transduced for Jagged 2 expression. Development of natural killer cell precursors occurs in co-culture with bone marrow-derived mononuclear cells, interleukin-7, and Flt3 ligand. The generated natural killer cells may be used to produce large nos. of natural killer cells for therapeutic applications and for natural killer cell research.

IT 158318-63-9, Bectumomab

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in combination with culture-derived natural killer cells for immunotherapy of cancer or virus infection)

RN 158318-63-9 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin G2a, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) Fab' fragment (mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 γ 2a-chain), disulfide with mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 light chain (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2007:6011 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 146:169289

TI Antitumor sustained-release injections containing vascular inhibitors and phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitors and pyrimidine analogs and DNA repairase inhibitors

IN Kong, Qingzhong; Zhang, Hongjun; Zou, Huifeng

PA Shandong Lan-Jin Bioengineering Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China

SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 36pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1883453	A	20061227	CN 2006-10200522	20060606
PRAI	CN 2006-10200522		20060606		

AB The sustained-release injections are comprised of sustained-release microsphere comprising biol. effective constituent of vascular inhibitor and/or its synergistic agent which is selected from phosphoinositide-3- kinase inhibitors, pyrimidine analogs and/or DNA repairase inhibitors 0.5-60, sustained-release adjuvant 41-99.9 wt% and suspending agent 0.0-30.0 wt%; and solvent. The vascular inhibitor is gefitinib, tarceva, lapatinib, or the mixture thereof. The phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitor is selected from one of 7-hydroxyl-staurosporine, 7-oxy-alkyl- staurosporine, etc., or the mixture thereof. The pyrimidine analog is selected from one of 04-benzyl folic acid, 2,4,5-triamino-6- benzyloxypyrimidine, etc., or the mixture thereof. The DNA repairase inhibitor is selected from one of 1-(2-hydroxy-4-morpholine-4-yl-phenyl)ethanone, kinase inhibitor, benzamide, amitrole, etc. The sustained-release adjuvant is selected from one of polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid-hydroxy acetic acid copolymer, xylitol, etc., or the mixture thereof. The suspending agent is one of (sodium) CM-cellulose, sorbitol, etc.

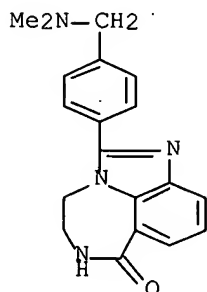
IT 328543-09-5, AG14361

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antitumor sustained-release injections containing vascular inhibitors and phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitors and pyrimidine analogs and DNA repairase inhibitors)

RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)

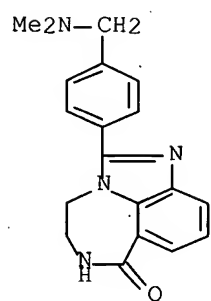


L18 ANSWER 8 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:1112813 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 145:495542
 TI Antitumor sustained-release injection containing taxane and its synergistic agent
 IN Liu, Yuyan
 PA Jinan Kangquan Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 35pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	CN 1846687	A	20061018	CN 2006-10200112	20060210
PRAI	CN 2006-10200112		20060210		

AB The patent antitumor sustained-release injection is comprised of (A) sustained-release microsphere comprising antitumor effective constituent 0.5-60%, sustained-release adjuvant 40-99% and suspending agent 0.0-30.0%; and (B) solvent. The antitumor effective constituent is taxane and taxane synergistic agent which is selected from phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitor, pyrimidine analogs and/or DNA repair enzyme inhibitor. Said taxane is selected from taxol, docetaxel, paclitaxel-2'-hydroxy, 10-deacetylbaccatin III, and 7-epi-taxol. Said phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitor is selected from one of 7-hydroxyl-staurosporine, 7-oxy-alkyl-staurosporine, β -methoxyl staurosporine, etc., or the mixture thereof. Said pyrimidine analog is selected from one of 04-benzyl folic acid, 2,4,5-triamino-6-benzyloxy pyrimidine, 2,4-diamino-6-benzyloxy-5-nitrosopyrimidine, 2-amino-0-4-benzyl pteridine, etc., or the mixture thereof. Said DNA repair enzyme inhibitor is selected from one of (a) imidazo pyrazine, imidazopyridine, Wortmannin, Benzochromenone, 2-(morpholine-4-yl)-benzo[h]chomen-4-one, etc.; (b) 3-aminobenzamide, benzamide, 3,4-dihydro-5-methoxyisoquinolin-1(2H)-benzamide, etc.; and (c) aminotriazole, DL-buthionine(S,R)-sulfoximine, Calvatic acid, S-hexyl glutathione, etc. The sustained-release adjuvant is selected from one of (a) polylactic acid; (b) Polyglycolic acid-hydroxy acetic acid copolymer; (c) polifeprosan; (d) ethene-vinyl acetate copolymer; (e) difatty acid-sebacic acid copolymer; (f) poly(erucic acid dimer-sebacic acid) copolymer; (g) poly(fumaric acid-sebacic acid) copolymer, xylitol, oligosaccharide, chondroitin, chitin, hyaluronic acid, collagens, gelatin, etc.; or the mixture thereof. The suspending agent is one of (a) 0.5-3.0 % (sodium) CM-cellulose; (b) 5-15 % mannitol; (c) 5-15 % sorbitol; (d) 0.1-1.5 % surfactant; (e) 0.1-0.5 % tween 20; (f) (iodine) glycerin, dimethicone, propylene glycol, or carbomer; (g) 0.5-5 % sodium CM-cellulose + 0.1-0.5 % tween 80; (h) 5-20 % mannitol + 0.1-0.5 % tween 80; or (i) 0.5-5 % sodium CM-cellulose + 5-20 % sorbitol + 0.1-0.5 % tween 80. Said sustained-release preparation can reduce toxic reaction, at the same time can increase selectively drug concentration, and enhance therapeutic effectiveness.

IT 328543-09-5, AG14361
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antitumor sustained-release injection containing taxane and its synergistic agent)
 RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 9 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:986039 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 145:500513
 TI Comparison of two fingerprinting techniques, terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism and automated ribosomal intergenic spacer analysis, for determination of bacterial diversity in aquatic environments
 AU Danovaro, R.; Luna, G. M.; Dell'Anno, A.; Pietrangeli, B.
 CS Department of Marine Sciences, Marine Biology Section, Faculty of Science, Polytechnic University of Marche, Ancona, 60131, Italy
 SO Applied and Environmental Microbiology (2006), 72(9), 5982-5989
 CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240
 PB American Society for Microbiology
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The authors investigated bacterial diversity in different aquatic environments (including marine and lagoon sediments, coastal seawater, and groundwater), and we compared two fingerprinting techniques (terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism [T-RFLP] and automated ribosomal intergenic spacer anal. [ARISA]) which are currently utilized for estimating richness and community composition. Bacterial diversity ranged from 27 to 99 phylotypes (on average, 56) using the T-RFLP approach and from 62 to 101 genotypes (on average, 81) when the same samples were analyzed using ARISA. The total diversity encountered in all matrixes analyzed was 144 phylotypes for T-RFLP and 200 genotypes for ARISA. Although the two techniques provided similar results in the anal. of community structure, bacterial richness and diversity ests. were significantly higher using ARISA. These findings suggest that ARISA is more effective than T-RFLP in detecting the presence of bacterial taxa accounting for <5% of total amplified product. ARISA enabled also distinction among aquatic bacterial isolates of *Pseudomonas* spp. which were indistinguishable using T-RFLP anal. Overall, the results of this study show that ARISA is more accurate than T-RFLP anal. on the 16S rRNA gene for estimating the biodiversity of aquatic bacterial assemblages.
 IT 912995-95-0
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)(nucleotide sequence; comparison of terminal RFLP and automated ribosomal intergenic spacer anal. for determination of bacterial diversity in aquatic environments)
 RN 912995-95-0 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Pseudomonas* strain LL2 16S rRNA gene fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:828001 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 146:220305

TI The inhibition and treatment of breast cancer with poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP-1) inhibitors

AU De Soto, Joseph A.; Wang, Xianyan; Tominaga, Yohei; Wang, Rui-Hong; Cao, Liu; Qiao, Wenhui; Li, Cuiling; Xu, Xiaoling; Skoumbourdis, Amanda P.; Prindiville, Sheila A.; Thomas, Craig J.; Deng, Chu-Xia

CS Genetics of Development and Diseases Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

SO International Journal of Biological Sciences (2006), 2(4), 179-185
CODEN: IJBSB9; ISSN: 1449-2288

URL: <http://www.biolsci.org/v02p0179.pdf>

PB Ivyspring International Publisher

DT Journal; (online computer file)

LA English

AB BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations are responsible for most familial breast carcinomas. Recent reports carried out in non-cancerous mouse BRCA1- or BRCA2-deficient embryonic stem (ES) cells, and hamster BRCA2-deficient cells have demonstrated that the targeted inhibition of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP-1) kills BRCA mutant cells with high specificity. Although these studies bring hope for BRCA mutation carriers, the effectiveness of PARP-1 inhibitors for breast cancer remains elusive. Here we present the first in vivo demonstration of PARP-1 activity in BRCA1-deficient mammary tumors and describe the effects of PARP-1 inhibitors (AG14361, NU1025, and 3-aminobenzamide) on BRCA1-deficient ES cells, mouse and human breast cancer cells. AG14361 was highly selective for BRCA1-/- ES cells; however, NU1025 and 3-aminobenzamide were relatively non-selective. In allografts of naive ES BRCA1-/- cells there was either partial or complete remission of tumors. However, in allografts of mouse, BRCA1-/- mammary tumors, there was no tumor regression or remission although a partial inhibition of tumor growth was observed in both the BRCA1-/- and BRCA1+/+ allografts. In human tumor cells, PARP-1 inhibitors showed no difference in vitro in limiting the growth of mammary tumors irrespectively of their BRCA1 status. These results suggest that PARP-1 inhibitors may non-specifically inhibit the growth of mammary tumors.

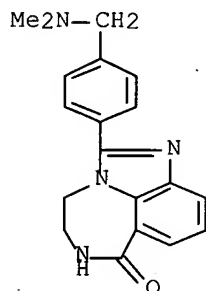
IT 328543-09-5, AG14361

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors AG14361, NU1025 and 3-aminobenzamide in inhibition and treatment of breast cancer)

RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:696145 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:204286

TI North and South American Loxosceles spiders: Development of a polyvalent antivenom with recombinant sphingomyelinases D as antigens

AU Olvera, Alejandro; Ramos-Cerrillo, Blanca; Estevez, Judith; Clement, Herlinda; de Roodt, Adolfo; Paniagua-Solis, Jorge; Vazquez, Hilda; Zavaleta, Alfonso; Salas Arruz, Maria; Stock, Roberto P.; Alagon, Alejandro

CS Departamento de Medicina Molecular y Bioprocesos, Instituto de Biotecnologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Morelos, Cuernavaca, 62210, Mex.

SO Toxicon (2006), 48(1), 64-74

CODEN: TOXIA6; ISSN: 0041-0101

PB Elsevier Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB We report the cloning of sphingomyelinase D (SMD) cDNA from Loxosceles reclusa, Loxosceles boneti and Loxosceles laeta into bacterial expression systems, as well as optimization of expression conditions so as to obtain soluble and active recombinant enzymes. The recombinant mature SMDs, tagged with a histidine tail at the N- or C-termini, were compared in terms of toxicity and enzymic activity, and were used as immunogens for the production of monovalent antisera in rabbits and F(ab')₂ preps. in animals used for com. antivenom production (horses). We performed studies on in vitro inhibition of enzymic activity of natural venom preps. by antibodies generated against the tagged proteins. We also present and discuss the results of studies on the specific and para-specific in vivo protective potential of the rabbit and equine antibody preps. against the recombinant proteins themselves and natural venom preps. Our conclusions support the feasibility of using recombinant SMDs for production and evaluation of polyvalent anti-Loxosceles antivenoms, and we offer data on the potential of paraspecific neutralization in the context of the antigenic groupings and the mol. phylogeny of those active SMDs for which amino acid sequence information is available.

IT 903932-80-9

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(amino acid sequence; development of polyvalent antivenom for north and south American Loxosceles spiders with recombinant sphingomyelinases D as antigens)

RN 903932-80-9 CAPLUS

CN Sphingomyelinase D (Loxosceles laeta gene L12) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 903932-79-6, DNA (Loxosceles laeta gene L12 cDNA)

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(nucleotide sequence; development of polyvalent antivenom for north and south American Loxosceles spiders with recombinant sphingomyelinases D as antigens)

RN 903932-79-6 CAPLUS

CN DNA (Loxosceles laeta gene L12 cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:372183 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 145:34046
 TI An anticancer implant composition containing vasoinhibitor/DNA inhibitor
 IN Kong, Qingzhong; Sun, Juan; Tian, Shaolan
 PA Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu; 19 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	CN 1733305	A	20060215	CN 2005-10044382	20050805
PRAI	CN 2005-10044382		20050805		

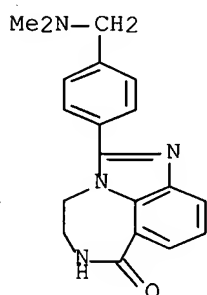
AB The anticancer implant composition comprises (1) active ingredients including a vasoinhibitor and a DNA inhibitor selected from the group including DNA repair inhibitor, DNA-dependent protein kinase inhibitor, poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor, and combination thereof; and (2) pharmaceutical adjuvant, a biocompatible and degradable polymer which can slowly release the anticancer drugs at the tumor site during the degradation and absorption process. The composition can be placed at the tumor site to reduce systemic toxic action of the drugs, and also selectively increase the drug level at the tumor site so as to improve the therapeutic effect of non-operative therapy such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

IT 328543-09-5, AG 14361

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of vasoinhibitor/DNA inhibitor composite antitumor implant)

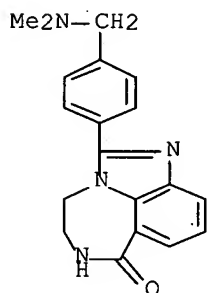
RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 13 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:343963 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 144:363088
 TI Use of parp-1 inhibitors for protecting tumorcidal lymphocytes from apoptosis
 IN Hellstrand, Kristoffer; Hermodsson, Svante; Thoren, Fredrik; Romero, Ana
 PA Maxim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

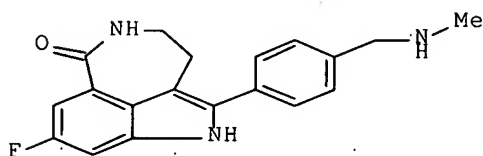
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006039545	A2	20060413	WO 2005-US35281	20050929
	WO 2006039545	A3	20060824		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	US 2006079510	A1	20060413	US 2005-240014	20050929
PRAI	US 2004-614841P	P	20040930		
AB	Method and composition for protecting tumorcidal lymphocytes including cytotoxic lymphocytes and NK cells from apoptosis and down regulation are provided. The method and composition include the administration of an effective amount of a PARP-1 inhibitor to a population of cytotoxic T lymphocytes and NK cells in the presence of monocytes or macrophages. In some embodiments, the method and composition addnl. include the administration of a reactive oxygen metabolite (ROM) production or release inhibitory compound. Methods of treating cancer, viral diseases, and inflammatory diseases with a PARP-1 inhibitor are likewise provided.				
IT	328543-09-5, AG 14361				
	RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (use of parp-1 inhibitors for protecting tumorcidal lymphocytes from apoptosis)				
RN	328543-09-5 CAPLUS				
CN	Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME).				



L18 ANSWER 14 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:298763 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 144:324806
 TI Therapeutic combinations comprising poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor
 IN Steinfeldt, Heidi Marie; Boritzki, Theodore James; Calvert, Alan Hilary; Curtin, Nicola Jane; Dewji, Mohamed Raza; Hostomsky, Zdenek; Jones, Christopher; Kaufman, Rhonda; Klamerus, Karen J.; Newell, David Richard; Plummer, Elizabeth Ruth; Reich, Steven David; Stratford, Ian J.; Thomas, Huw David; Williams, Kaye Janine
 PA Pfizer Inc., USA; Cancer Research Technology Ltd.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006033006	A2	20060330	WO 2005-IB2900	20050909
	WO 2006033006	A3	20060706		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	AU 2005286190	A1	20060330	AU 2005-286190	20050909
	CA 2581200	A1	20060330	CA 2005-2581200	20050909
	EP 1793830	A2	20070613	EP 2005-801173	20050909
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	US 2006074073	A1	20060406	US 2005-231470	20050920
PRAI	US 2004-612458P	P	20040922		
	US 2005-683006P	P	20050519		
	WO 2005-IB2900	W	20050909		

GI



I

AB The invention discloses the use of 8-fluoro-2-{4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (I) as a chemosensitizer that enhances the efficacy of cytotoxic drugs or radiotherapy. The invention provides pharmaceutical combinations of I, or a

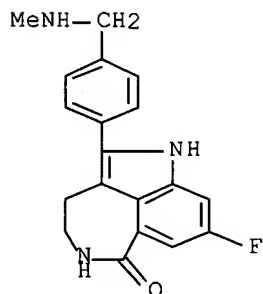
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and at least one addnl. therapeutic agent, kits containing such combinations and methods of using such combinations to treat subjects suffering from diseases such as cancer.

IT 283173-50-2 459868-92-9

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor combination therapeutic)

RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



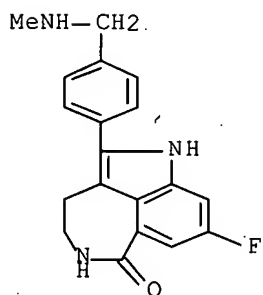
RN 459868-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, phosphate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

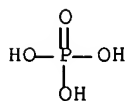
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



CM 2

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P

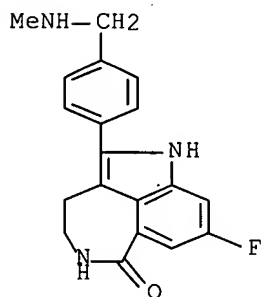


IT 283173-50-2D, salts 773059-24-8

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor combination therapeutic)

RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-
[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



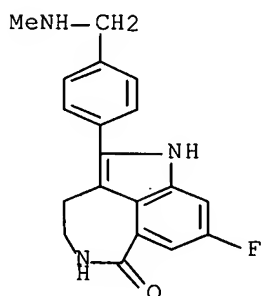
RN 773059-24-8 CAPLUS

CN β -D-Glucopyranuronic acid, compd. with 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-
[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (1:1)
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

CMF C19 H18 F N3 O

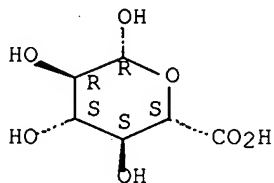


CM 2

CRN 23018-83-9

CMF C6 H10 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.



L18 ANSWER 15 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:298666 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 144:338143

TI Polymorphic and amorphous forms of the phosphate salt of
8-fluoro-2-{4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-
azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor

IN Liu, Jia; Nayyar, Naresh; Guo, Ming; Wu, Zhen-Ping; Borer, Bennett
Chaplin; Srirangam, Aparna Nadig; Mitchell, Mark Bryan; Li, Yi; Chu,
Jan-Jon

PA Pfizer Inc., USA; Cancer Research Technology Ltd.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 2006033007	A2	20060330	WO 2005-IB2941	20050912
	WO 2006033007	A3	20061102		
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	RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	AU 2005286191	A1	20060330	AU 2005-286191	20050912
	CA 2581025	A1	20060330	CA 2005-2581025	20050912
	EP 1799685	A2	20070627	EP 2005-799991	20050912
	R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
	US 2006100198	A1	20060511	US 2005-233835	20050921
	NO 2007000920	A	20070315	NO 2007-920	20070216
PRAI	US 2004-612459P	P	20040922		
	US 2005-679296P	P	20050509		
	WO 2005-IB2941	W	20050912		

AB The present invention relates to novel polymorphic and amorphous forms of a phosphate salt of 8-fluoro-2-{4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (I) and processes for their preparation. Such polymorphic forms may be a component of a pharmaceutical composition and may be used to treat a mammalian disease condition mediated by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity including the disease condition such as cancer. For example, a solution containing polymorphic Form II (anhydrous form) of compound I 0.4%, mannitol 4.9%, and water to 100% was prepared and lyophilized to obtain a powder for injection, 12 mg/vial (as free base), intended for clin. use.

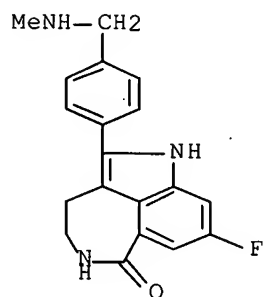
IT 283173-50-2P 459868-92-9P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (polymorphic and amorphous forms of phosphate salt of fluoro-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl-tetrahydro-azepinoindolone as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor)

RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-

[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



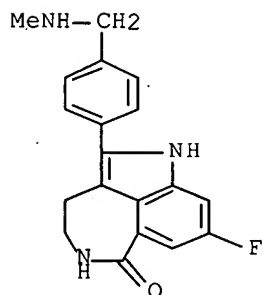
RN 459868-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, phosphate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

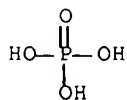
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



CM 2

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



L18 ANSWER 16 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:273671 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 144:331422
 TI Method of preparing azepinoindolones such as 8-fluoro-2-{4-
 [(methylamino)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-
 6-one, poly(adp-ribose) polymerase inhibitor
 IN Ma, Chunrong; Nayyar, Naresh; Stankovic, Nebojsa Slöbödän
 PA Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Cancer Research Technology Ltd.
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006063926	A1	20060323	US 2005-233845	20050921
	AU 2005286187	A1	20060330	AU 2005-286187	20050912
	CA 2580833	A1	20060330	CA 2005-2580833	20050912
	WO 2006033003	A1	20060330	WO 2005-IB2881	20050912
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1794163	A1	20070613	EP 2005-783113	20050912
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	NO 2007000858	A	20070314	NO 2007-858	20070215
PRAI	US 2004-612457P	P	20040922		
	WO 2005-IB2881	W	20050912		
OS	CASREACT 144:331422; MARPAT 144:331422				
GI					

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB This invention relates to a new and convergent route to small mol. inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (no biol. data given), such as 8-fluoro-2-{4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl}-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (I), via a key Sonogashira coupling reaction and a CuI-promoted indole formation. Method of preparing the title compds. II [R1 = H, CN, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, or C(O)R5 (wherein R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl group), or OR6 or NR6R7 (where R6, R7 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl); R2 = H, alkyl; R3 = H, alkyl; R4 = H, halo or alkyl] is disclosed. This method comprises (a) Sonogashira coupling of III [X = halo or CF3SO2O] with HC.tplbond.CR1 [R1 as above] to form a compound IV; (b) reducing IV to generate a compound V; (c) converting V into a compound VI; and (d) converting VI into the compound II. E.g., a multi-step

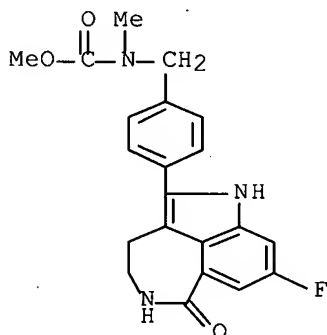
synthesis of I, starting from 4-bromobenzaldehyde and ethynyltrimethylsilane, was given.

IT 880160-69-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 8-fluoro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one via a key Sonogashira coupling reaction and a CuI-promoted indole formation)

RN 880160-69-0 CAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [[4-(8-fluoro-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-6-oxo-1H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl]methyl-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

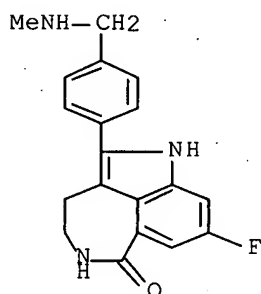


IT 283173-50-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of 8-fluoro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one via a key Sonogashira coupling reaction and a CuI-promoted indole formation)

RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 17 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1260087 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 144:362649

TI The Novel Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibitor, AG14361, Sensitizes Cells to Topoisomerase I Poisons by Increasing the Persistence of DNA Strand Breaks

AU Smith, Lisa M.; Willmore, Elaine; Austin, Caroline A.; Curtin, Nicola J.

CS Northern Institute for Cancer Research, Medical School, University of
Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

50 Clinical Cancer Research (2005), 11(23), 8449-8457

CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432

PB American Association for Cancer Research

DT Journal

LA English

AB Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors enhance DNA topoisomerase I (topo I) poison-induced cytotoxicity and antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo, but the mechanism has not been defined. We investigated the role of PARP-1 in the response to topo I poisons using PARP-1^{-/-} and PARP-1^{+/+} mouse embryonic fibroblasts and the potent PARP-1 inhibitor, AG14361 (K_i < 5 nmol/L). PARP-1^{-/-} mouse embryonic fibroblasts were 3-fold more sensitive to topotecan than PARP-1^{+/+} mouse embryonic fibroblasts (GI₅₀, 21 and 65 nmol/L, resp.). AG14361 caused a >3-fold sensitization of PARP-1^{+/+} cells to topotecan compared with a <1.4-fold sensitization in PARP-1^{-/-} cells. In human leukemia K562 cells, AG14361 caused a 2-fold sensitization to camptothecin-induced cytotoxicity. AG14361 did not affect the cellular activity of topo I as determined by measurement of cleavable complexes and topo I relaxation activity, showing that sensitization was not due to topo I activation. In contrast, repair of DNA following camptothecin removal, normally very rapid, was significantly retarded by AG14361, resulting in a 62% inhibition of repair 10 min after camptothecin removal. This led to a 20% increase in the net accumulation of camptothecin-induced DNA strand break levels in cells coexposed to AG14361 for 16 h. We investigated the DNA repair mechanism involved using a panel of DNA repair-deficient Chinese hamster ovary cells. AG14361 significantly potentiated camptothecin-mediated cytotoxicity in all cells, except the base excision repair-deficient EM9 cells. Therefore, the most likely mechanism for the potentiation of topo I poison-mediated cytotoxicity by AG14361 is via PARP-1-dependent base excision repair.

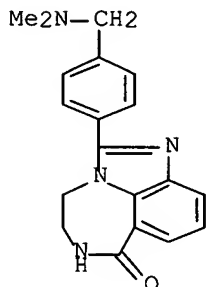
IT 328543-09-5, AG14361

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

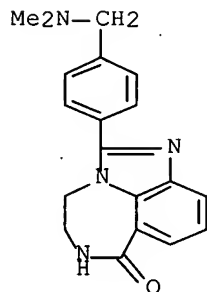
(PARP-1 inhibitor AG14361 sensitized human leukemia K562 cell and PARP-1^{+/+} mouse embryonic fibroblasts to topo I poisons camptothecin suggesting role of poly(ADP-Ribose) polymerase-1 in cellular response to topo I poisons)

RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 18 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:317508 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 143:596
 TI Specific killing of BRCA2-deficient tumors with inhibitors of
 poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase
 AU Bryant, Helen E.; Schultz, Niklas; Thomas, Huw D.; Parker, Kayan M.;
 Flower, Dan; Lopez, Elena; Kyle, Suzanne; Meuth, Mark; Curtin, Nicola J.;
 Helleday, Thomas
 CS The Institute for Cancer Studies, Medical School, University of Sheffield,
 Sheffield, S10 2RX, UK
 SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (2005), 434(7035), 913-917
 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
 PB Nature Publishing Group
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP1) facilitates DNA repair by binding to DNA
 breaks and attracting DNA repair proteins to the site of damage. Nevertheless,
 PARP1-/- mice are viable, fertile and do not develop early onset tumors.
 Here, the authors show that PARP inhibitors trigger γ -H2AX and RAD51 foci
 formation. The authors propose that, in the absence of PARP1, spontaneous
 single-strand breaks collapse replication forks and trigger homologous
 recombination for repair. Furthermore, the authors show that BRCA2-deficient
 cells, as a result of their deficiency in homologous recombination, are
 acutely sensitive to PARP inhibitors, presumably because resultant collapsed
 replication forks are no longer repaired. Thus, PARP1 activity is essential
 in homologous recombination-deficient BRCA2 mutant cells. The authors exploit
 this requirement in order to kill BRCA2-deficient tumors by PARP inhibition
 alone. Treatment with PARP inhibitors is likely to be highly tumor specific,
 because only the tumors (which are BRCA2-/-) in BRCA2+/- patients are
 defective in homologous recombination. The use of an inhibitor of a DNA
 repair enzyme alone to selectively kill a tumor, in the absence of an
 exogenous DNA-damaging agent, represents a new concept in cancer treatment.
 IT 328543-09-5
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (specific killing of BRCA2-deficient tumors with inhibitors of
 poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase)
 RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:120932 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:212321

TI Tricyclic lactam indole derivatives and tricyclic lactam benzimidazole derivatives used in inhibiting PARP enzyme as therapeutic compounds

IN Helleday, Thomas; Curtin, Nicola

PA Cancer Research Technology Limited, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

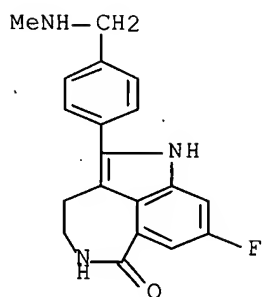
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

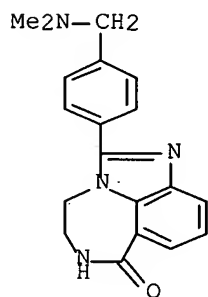
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005012305	A2	20050210	WO 2004-GB3183	20040723
	WO 2005012305	A3	20050407		
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	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004261462	A1	20050210	AU 2004-261462	20040723
	CA 2533332	A1	20050210	CA 2004-2533332	20040723
	US 2005143370	A1	20050630	US 2004-898653	20040723
	EP 1660095	A2	20060531	EP 2004-743516	20040723
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	BR 2004012899	A	20061003	BR 2004-12899	20040723
	CN 1856313	A	20061101	CN 2004-80027318	20040723
	NO 2006000928	A	20060224	NO 2006-928	20060224
	US 2007072841	A1	20070329	US 2006-565308	20060327
PRAI	GB 2003-17466	A	20030725		
	GB 2004-8524	A	20040416		
	WO 2004-GB3183	W	20040723		
AB	The invention relates to tricyclic lactam indole derivs. and tricyclic lactam benzimidazole derivs. and their use in inhibiting the activity of PARP enzyme (poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase). The invention also relates to the use of these compds. in the preparation of medicaments for treatment of cancer.				
IT	283173-50-2 328543-09-5 459868-92-9				
	RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(tricyclic lactam indole derivs. as inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase for treatment of diseases such as cancer caused by defect in gene mediating homologous recombination)				
RN	283173-50-2 CAPLUS				
CN	6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



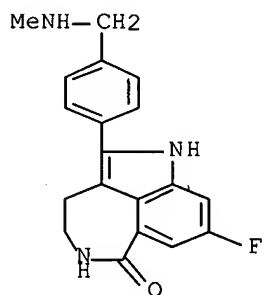
RN 459868-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-
[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, phosphate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

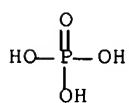
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



CM 2

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



L18 ANSWER 20 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:881296 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:236720

TI Genetic study of the forest pest *Tomicus piniperda* (Col., Scolytinae) in Yunnan province (China) compared to Europe: new insights for the systematics and evolution of the genus *Tomicus*

AU Duan, Y.; Kerdelhue, C.; Ye, H.; Lieutier, F.

CS Zoologie forestiere, INRA, Olivet, F-45166, Fr.

SO Heredity (2004), 93(5), 416-422

CODEN: HDTYAT; ISSN: 0018-067X

PB Nature Publishing Group

DT Journal

LA English

AB The pine shoot beetle *T. piniperda* is present throughout Eurasia. In Europe, it is considered as a secondary pest that rarely causes tree mortality, while heavy damage is observed in Yunnan Province (China) where it exhibits a novel aggregative behavior during shoot attack. To understand why the ecol. characteristics of the European and Chinese populations differ so strongly, we conducted an anal. of population genetic structure on 12 populations in Yunnan and 1 in JiLin using mitochondrial (COI-COII) and nuclear (ITS2 and 28S rDNA) DNA sequences, and compared the results to those obtained in France. We showed that the Yunnan populations differed markedly from French and JiLin populations. For all 3 markers, the genetic distances measured between the *Tomicus* from Yunnan and those from France were similar to distances previously observed between species. Similar distances were found between Yunnan and JiLin populations. Conversely, the distances between French and JiLin individuals were substantially lower, falling in the intraspecific range. We concluded that the individuals sampled in Yunnan belong to a new, undescribed species (*Tomicus* sp. nov.). We also showed that some individuals belong to the species *T. brevipilosus* that had never been recorded from this region before. Evolution of the genus *Tomicus* is discussed in the light of these new results.

IT 676975-82-9 676975-83-0

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(amino acid sequence; DNA sequences illustrate systematics and evolution of pine shoot beetles in China compared to Europe)

RN 676975-82-9 CAPLUS

CN Oxidase, cytochrome (*Tomicus* n. CK-2004 strain P-LL2 host *Pinus yunnanensis* country China mitochondria-encoded gene COI subunit I C-terminal fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 676975-83-0 CAPLUS

CN Oxidase, cytochrome (*Tomicus* n. CK-2004 strain P-LL2 host *Pinus yunnanensis* country China mitochondria-encoded gene COII subunit II N-terminal fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 676975-81-8

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(nucleotide sequence; DNA sequences illustrate systematics and evolution of pine shoot beetles in China compared to Europe)

RN 676975-81-8 CAPLUS

CN DNA (*Tomicus* n. CK-2004 strain P-LL2 host *Pinus yunnanensis* country China mitochondria gene COI 3'-fragment plus leucine-specific tRNA gene plus gene COII 5'-fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L18 ANSWER 21 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:857634 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 141:348840

TI Anti-CD22 diabodies for treating hematopoietic malignancies such as lymphoma and leukemia

IN Tsuchiya, Masayuki; Kimura, Naoki; Fukuda, Tatsuya

PA Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004087763	A1	20041014	WO 2004-JP4696	20040331
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1609803	A1	20051228	EP 2004-724770	20040331
	R:				
	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	US 2007003556	A1	20070104	US 2006-550934	20060825
PRAI	JP 2003-96950	A	20030331		
	WO 2004-JP4696	W	20040331		

AB Two anti-CD22 antibodies having been published, CD22 diabodies in which variable regions of the heavy chain and the light chain are bonded together via a 5mer linker are constructed. The 2 diabodies, LL2 and RFB4, are examined in binding to lymphoma cells and activity of inducing cell death (apoptosis). As a result, it is found out that both of these diabodies bind to a Raji cell (i.e., a B lymphoma cell line) and have an activity of inducing apoptosis in the Raji cell and a Daudi cell which is also a B lymphoma cell line. These results indicate that degraded antibodies recognizing CD22 are usable as apoptosis inducers in tumor cells such as lymphocyte cells.

IT 774616-66-9P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (amino acid sequence; anti-CD22 diabodies for treating hematopoietic malignancies such as lymphoma and leukemia)

RN 774616-66-9 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(CD22 antigen) (synthetic clone LL2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 774616-67-0P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (nucleotide sequence; anti-CD22 diabodies for treating hematopoietic malignancies such as lymphoma and leukemia)

RN 774616-67-0 CAPLUS

CN DNA (synthetic clone LL2 anti-(CD22 antigen) immunoglobulin cDNA plus

flanks) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18: ANSWER 22 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:857605 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 141:325793
 TI Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor 8-fluoro-2-(4-methylaminomethylphenyl)-1,3,4,5-tetrahydroazepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one salts for therapeutic use
 IN Canan-Koch, Stacie Sara; Chu, Jan-Jon; Liu, Jia; Matthews, Jean Joo
 PA Pfizer Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004087713	A1	20041014	WO 2004-IB915	20040319
	WO 2004087713	A8	20050120		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2520997	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2520997	20040319
	EP 1611137	A1	20060104	EP 2004-721967	20040319
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			
	BR 2004008996	A	20060328	BR 2004-8996	20040319
	JP 2006522088	T	20060928	JP 2006-506393	20040319
	NL 1025842	A1	20041001	NL 2004-1025842	20040329
	NL 1025842	C2	20051115		
	US 2004248879	A1	20041209	US 2004-811513	20040329
PRAI	US 2003-459433P	P	20030331		
	WO 2004-IB915	W	20040319		

AB Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the title compound are PARP inhibitors, and are useful as therapeutics in treatment of cancers and the amelioration of the effects of stroke, head trauma, and neurodegenerative disease. As cancer therapeutics, the compds. of the invention may be used, e.g., in combination with cytotoxic agents and/or radiation. Preparation of a variety of salts of the title compound is included.

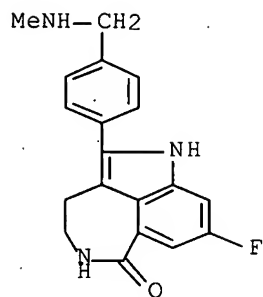
IT 283173-50-2

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

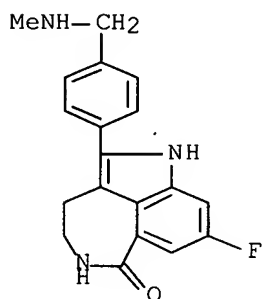
(PARP inhibitor tetrahydroazepinoindolone derivative salts for therapeutic use)

RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

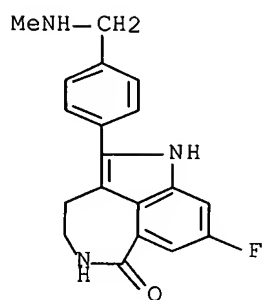


IT 773059-19-1P 773059-20-4P 773059-21-5P
 773059-22-6P 773059-23-7P 773059-24-8P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
 preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (PARP inhibitor tetrahydroazepinoindolone derivative salts for therapeutic
 use)
 RN 773059-19-1 CAPLUS
 CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-
 [(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

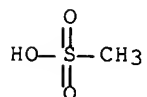
RN 773059-20-4 CAPLUS
 CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-
 [(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, monomethanesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 283173-50-2
 CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



CM 2

CRN 75-75-2

CMF C H4 O3 S



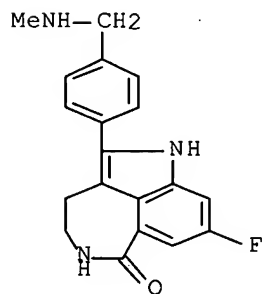
RN 773059-21-5 CAPLUS

CN D-Gluconic acid, compd. with 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-
[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (1:1) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

CMF C19 H18 F N3 O

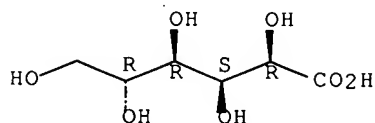


CM 2

CRN 526-95-4

CMF C6 H12 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.



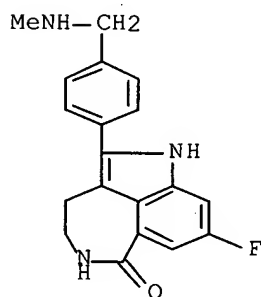
RN 773059-22-6 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, (2R,3R)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2

CMF C19 H18 F N3 O

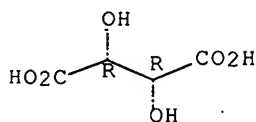


CM 2

CRN 87-69-4

CMF C4 H6 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

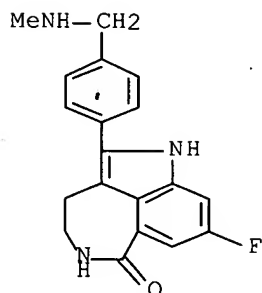


RN 773059-23-7 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, monoacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

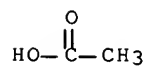
CM 1

CRN 283173-50-2
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

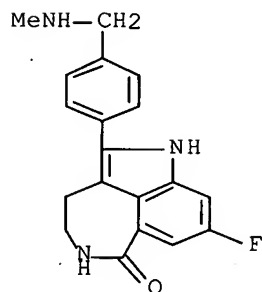


RN 773059-24-8 CAPLUS

CN β -D-Glucopyranuronic acid, compd. with 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one (1:1)
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

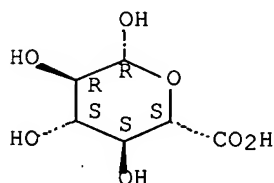
CRN 283173-50-2
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O



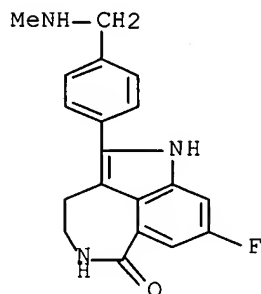
CM 2

CRN 23018-83-9
CMF C6 H10 O7

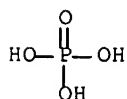
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 459868-92-9
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PARP inhibitor tetrahydroazepinoindolone derivative salts for therapeutic use)
RN 459868-92-9 CAPLUS
CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, phosphate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 283173-50-2
CMF C19 H18 F N3 O

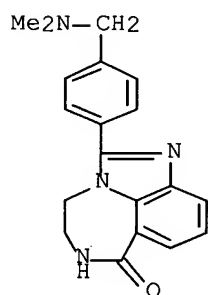


CM 2
CRN 7664-38-2
CMF H3 O4 P



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 23 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:773665 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 141:407718
 TI Effects of novel inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 and the
 DNA-dependent protein kinase on enzyme activities and DNA repair
 AU Veuger, Stephany J.; Curtin, Nicola J.; Smith, Graeme CM; Durkacz, Barbara
 W.
 CS Northern Institute for Cancer Research, University of Newcastle, Newcastle
 upon Tyne, NE2 4HH, UK
 SO Oncogene (2004), 23(44), 7322-7329
 CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
 PB Nature Publishing Group
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK) and poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1
 (PARP-1) participate in nonhomologous end joining and base excision repair,
 resp., and are key determinants of radio- and chemo-resistance. Both PARP-1
 and DNA-PK have been identified as therapeutic targets for anticancer drug
 development. Here we investigate the effects of specific inhibitors on enzyme
 activities and DNA double-strand break (DSB) repair. The enzyme activities
 were investigated using purified enzymes and in permeabilized cells.
 Inhibition, or loss of activity, was compared using potent inhibitors of DNA-
 PK (NU7026) and PARP-1 (AG14361), and cell lines proficient or deficient for
 DNA-PK or PARP-1. Inactive DNA-PK suppressed the activity of PARP-1 and vice
 versa. This was not the consequence of simple substrate competition, since
 DNA ends were provided in excess. The inhibitory effect of DNA-PK on PARP
 activity was confirmed in permeabilized cells. Both inhibitors prevented
 ionizing radiation-induced DSB repair, but only AG14361 prevented single-
 strand break repair. An increase in DSB levels caused by inhibition of PARP-1
 was shown to be caused by a decrease in DSB repair, and not by the formation
 of addnl. DSBs. These data point to combined inhibition of PARP-1 and DNA-PK
 as a powerful strategy for tumor radiosensitization.
 IT 328543-09-5, AG14361
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use,
 unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (effects of novel inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 and the
 DNA-dependent protein kinase on enzyme activities and DNA repair)
 RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 24 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:601798 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 141:326503

TI The nucleotide sequence of Watermelon mosaic virus (WMV, Potyvirus) reveals interspecific recombination between two related potyviruses in the 5' part of the genome

AU Desbiez, C.; Lecoq, H.

CS Station de Pathologie Vegetale, INRA, Montfavet, Fr.

SO Archives of Virology (2004), 149(8), 1619-1632

CODEN: ARVIDF; ISSN: 0304-8608

PB Springer Wien

DT Journal

LA English

AB Watermelon mosaic virus (WMV, Potyvirus) is a potyvirus with a worldwide distribution, mostly in temperate and mediterranean regions. According to the partial sequences that were available, WMV appeared to share high sequence similarity with Soybean mosaic virus (SMV), and it was almost considered as a strain of SMV in spite of its different and much broader host range. Like SMV, it was also related to legume-infecting potyviruses belonging to the "Bean common mosaic virus (BCMV) subgroup". In this paper we obtained the full-length sequence of WMV, and we confirmed that this virus is very closely related to SMV in most of its genome; however, there is evidence for an interspecific recombination in the P1 protein, as the P1 of WMV was 135 amino-acids longer than that of SMV, and the N-terminal half of the P1 showed no relation to SMV but was 85% identical to BCMV. This suggests that WMV has emerged through an ancestral recombination event, and supports the distinction of WMV and SMV as sep. taxonomic units.

IT 727492-43-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(amino acid sequence; sequence of watermelon mosaic virus reveals interspecific recombination between two related potyviruses in 5' part of genome)

RN 727492-43-5 CAPLUS

CN Polyprotein (watermelon mosaic virus strain LL2 fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 727492-42-4

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(nucleotide sequence; sequence of watermelon mosaic virus reveals interspecific recombination between two related potyviruses in 5' part of genome)

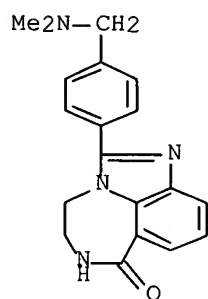
RN 727492-42-4 CAPLUS

CN RNA (watermelon mosaic virus strain LL2 P1 region-containing fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

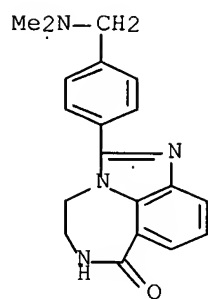
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 25 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:114416 CAPLUS Full-text
DN 141:218413
TI Novel poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitor, AG14361, restores
sensitivity to temozolomide in mismatch repair-deficient cells
AU Curtin, Nicola J.; Wang, Lan-Zhen; Yiakouvaki, Anthie; Kyle, Suzanne;
Arris, Christine A.; Canan-Koch, Stacie; Webber, Stephen E.; Durkacz,
Barbara W.; Calvert, Hilary A.; Hostomsky, Zdenek; Newell, David R.
CS Northern Institute for Cancer Research, University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4HH, UK
SO Clinical Cancer Research (2004), 10(3), 881-889
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PB American Association for Cancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mismatch repair (MMR) deficiency confers resistance to temozolomide, a clin.
active DNA-methylating agent. The purpose of the current study was to
investigate the reversal mechanism of temozolomide resistance by the potent
novel poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)-1 inhibitor, AG14361, in MMR-
proficient and -deficient cells. The effects of AG14361, in comparison with
the methylguanine DNA methyltransferase inhibitor, benzylguanine, on
temozolomide-induced growth inhibition were investigated in matched pairs of
MMR-proficient (HCT-Ch3, A2780, and CP70-ch3) and -deficient (HCT116, CP70,
and CP70-ch2) cells. AG14361 enhanced temozolomide activity in all MMR-
proficient cells (1.5-3.3-fold) but was more effective in MMR-deficient cells
(3.7-5.2-fold potentiation), overcoming temozolomide resistance. In contrast,
benzylguanine only increased the efficacy of temozolomide in MMR-proficient
cells but was ineffective in MMR-deficient cells. The differential effect of
AG14361 in MMR-deficient cells was not attributable to differences in PARP-1
activity or differences in its inhibition by AG14361, nor was it attributable
to differences in DNA strand breaks induced by temozolomide plus AG14361. MMR-
deficient cells are resistant to cisplatin, but AG14361 did not sensitize any
cells to cisplatin. PARP-1 inhibitors potentiate topotecan-induced growth
inhibition, but AG14361 did not potentiate topotecan in MMR-deficient cells
more than in MMR-proficient cells. MMR defects are relatively common in
sporadic tumors and cancer syndromes. PARP-1 inhibition represents a novel way
of selectively targeting such tumors. The underlying mechanism is probably a
shift of the cytotoxic locus of temozolomide to N7-methylguanine and N3-
methyladenine, which are repaired by the base excision repair pathway in which
PARP-1 actively participates.
IT 328543-09-5, AG14361
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(AG14361 enhanced temozolomide activity in MMR-proficient HCT-Ch3,
A2780, and CP70-ch3 cells but was more effective in MMR-deficient
HCT116, CP70, and CP70-ch2 cells implies it overcame resistance to
temozolomide mediated by MMR deficiency)
RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 26 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:27281 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 141:220937
 TI Anticancer Chemosensitization and Radiosensitization by the Novel
 Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase-1 Inhibitor AG14361
 AU Calabrese, Christopher R.; Almasy, Robert; Barton, Stephanie; Batey,
 Michael A.; Calvert, A. Hilary; Canan-Koch, Stacie; Durkacz, Barbara W.;
 Hostomsky, Zdenek; Kumpf, Robert A.; Kyle, Suzanne; Li, Jianke; Maegley,
 Karen; Newell, David R.; Notarianni, Elena; Stratford, Ian J.; Skalitzky,
 Donald; Thomas, Huw D.; Wang, Lan-Zhen; Webber, Stephen E.; Williams, Kaye
 J.; Curtin, Nicola J.
 CS Northern Institute for Cancer Research, Medical School, University of
 Newcastle upon Tyne, New Castle upon Tyne, UK
 SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2004), 96(1), 56-67
 CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
 PB Oxford University Press
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Background: Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) facilitates the repair of
 DNA strand breaks. Inhibiting PARP-1 increases the cytotoxicity of DNA-
 damaging chemotherapy and radiation therapy in vitro. Because classical PARP-
 1 inhibitors have limited clin. utility, we investigated whether AG14361, a
 novel potent PARP-1 inhibitor (inhibition constant <5 nM), enhances the
 effects of chemotherapy and radiation therapy in human cancer cell cultures
 and xenografts. Methods: The effect of AG14361 on the antitumor activity of
 the DNA alkylating agent temozolomide, topoisomerase I poisons topotecan or
 irinotecan, or x-irradiation or γ -radiation was investigated in human cancer
 cell lines A549, LoVo, and SW620 by proliferation and survival assays and in
 xenografts in mice by tumor volume determination. The specificity of AG14361
 for PARP-1 was investigated by microarray anal. and by antiproliferation and
 acute toxicity assays in PARP-1^{-/-} and PARP-1^{+/+} cells and mice. After i.p.
 administration, the concentration of AG14361 was determined in mouse plasma
 and tissues, and its effect on PARP-1 activity was determined in tumor
 homogenates. All statistical tests were two-sided. Results: AG14361 at 0.4 μ M
 did not affect cancer cell gene expression or growth, but it did increase the
 antiproliferative activity of temozolomide (e.g., in LoVo cells by 5.5-fold,
 95% confidence interval [CI] = 4.9-fold to 5.9-fold; P = .004) and topotecan
 (e.g., in LoVo cells by 1.6-fold, 95% CI = 1.3-fold to 1.9-fold; P = .002) and
 inhibited recovery from potentially lethal γ -radiation damage in LoVo cells by
 73% (95% CI = 48% to 98%). In vivo, nontoxic doses of AG14361 increased the
 delay of LoVo xenograft growth induced by irinotecan, x-irradiation, or
 temozolomide by two- to threefold. The combination of AG14361 and
 temozolomide caused complete regression of SW620 xenograft tumors. AG14361
 was retained in xenografts in which PARP-1 activity was inhibited by more than
 75% for at least 4 h. Conclusion: AG14361 is, to our knowledge, the first
 high-potency PARP-1 inhibitor with the specificity and in vivo activity to
 enhance chemotherapy and radiation therapy of human cancer.
 IT 328543-09-5, AG14361
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (anticancer chemosensitization and radiosensitization by PARP-1
 inhibitor AG14361)
 RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 27 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991654 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 140:40893

TI Novel stable anti-CD22 antibodies derived from monoclonal antibody LL2 for diagnosis and therapy of B cell lymphoma or B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

IN Rybak, Susanna; Arndt, Michaela; Krauss, Jurgen

PA United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003104425	A2	20031218	WO 2003-US18201	20030609
	WO 2003104425	A3	20050217		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 2003239197	A1	20031222	AU 2003-239197	20030609
PRAI	US 2002-387306P	P	20020607		
	WO 2003-US18201	W	20030609		

AB The present invention provides stable anti-CD22 antibodies, nucleic acids encoding stable anti-CD22 antibodies, and therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compns. using stable anti-CD22 antibodies. These humanized scFv fragment variants are derived from murine monoclonal anti-human CD22 antibody LL2, and are useful for detecting CD22-expressing mammalian or human cells, and diagnosis and therapy of B cell lymphoma or B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

IT 636651-50-8DP, mutated derivs. 636655-45-3P

636655-46-4P 636655-47-5P 636655-48-6P

636655-49-7P 636655-50-0P 636655-51-1P

636655-52-2P 636655-53-3P 636655-54-4P

636655-55-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(amino acid sequence; stable anti-human CD22 scFv antibodies derived from mouse monoclonal antibody LL2 for diagnosis and therapy of B cell lymphoma or B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)

RN 636651-50-8 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-45-3 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-5.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-46-4 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-6.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-47-5 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant

MLV-8.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-48-6 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLX-2.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-49-7 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-11.2 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-50-0 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-3.3 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-51-1 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-2.10 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-52-2 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-1.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-53-3 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-7.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-54-4 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-10.2 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-55-5 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 variant MLV-4.1 single chain scFv fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 636655-33-9DP, mutated derivs. 636655-34-0P
636655-35-1P 636655-36-2P 636655-37-3P
636655-38-4P 636655-39-5P 636655-40-8P
636655-41-9P 636655-42-0P 636655-43-1P
636655-44-2P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; stable anti-human CD22 scFv antibodies derived
from mouse monoclonal antibody LL2 for diagnosis and therapy of B cell
lymphoma or B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)

RN 636655-33-9 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-34-0 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin

variant MLV-5.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-35-1 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-6.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-36-2 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-8.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-37-3 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLX-2.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-38-4 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-11.2 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-39-5 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-3.3 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-40-8 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-2.10 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-41-9 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-1.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-42-0 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-7.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-43-1 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-10.2 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 636655-44-2 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin variant MLV-4.1 single chain scFv fragment-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L18 ANSWER 28 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:903382 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 140:298320
 TI Genetic similarity of Puumala viruses found in Finland and western Siberia and of the mitochondrial DNA of their rodent hosts suggests a common evolutionary origin
 AU Dekonenko, Alexander; Yakimenko, Valeriy; Ivanov, Alexander; Morozov, Vyacheslav; Nikitin, Pavel; Khasanova, Samara; Dzagurova, Tamara; Tkachenko, Evgeniy; Schmaljohn, Connie
 CS Chumakov Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitis RAMS, Moscow, Russia
 SO Infection, Genetics and Evolution (2003), 3(4), 245-257
 CODEN: IGENCN; ISSN: 1567-1348
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A total of 678 small mammals representing eight species were trapped in western Siberia in 1999-2000 and assayed for the presence of hantaviruses. Eighteen animals, all Clethrionomys species, were antigen pos. by ELISA C-terminal fragment). Small and medium genome segments were recovered by RT-PCR from six samples from Clethrionomys glareolus and three from Clethrionomys rufocanus. Sequence comparison and phylogenetic anal. revealed that these hantaviruses were Puumala virus and were similar to hantavirus strains from Finland. To confirm these data, partial nucleotide sequences of the rodent hosts' cytochrome b genes were obtained, as well as several sequences from genes from rodents trapped at different localities of European Russia and western Siberia. The cytochrome b sequences of Siberian bank voles were similar to sequences of C. glareolus, trapped in Finland. These data suggest that the Puumala hantaviruses, as well as their rodent hosts, share a common evolutionary history. We propose that these rodents and viruses may be descendents of a population of bank voles that expanded northward from southern refugia during one of the interglacial periods.
 IT 487771-10-8
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; genetic similarity of Puumala viruses found in Finland and western Siberia and of mtDNA of their rodent hosts suggests common evolutionary origin)
 RN 487771-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN Cytochrome b (Lagurus lagurus isolate LL2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 IT 403461-74-5
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; genetic similarity of Puumala viruses found in Finland and western Siberia and of mtDNA of their rodent hosts suggests common evolutionary origin)
 RN 403461-74-5 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (Lagurus lagurus isolate LL2 cytochrome b gene fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 29 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:780142 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 140:249273

TI Radiosensitization and DNA Repair Inhibition by the Combined Use of Novel Inhibitors of DNA-dependent Protein Kinase and Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase-1

AU Veuger, Stephany J.; Curtin, Nicola J.; Richardson, Caroline J.; Smith, Graeme C. M.; Durkacz, Barbara W.

CS Medical School, Northern Institute for Cancer Research, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4HH, UK

SO Cancer Research (2003), 63(18), 6008-6015

CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472

PB American Association for Cancer Research

DT Journal

LA English

AB The DNA repair enzymes, DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK) and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1), are key determinants of radio- and chemo-resistance. We have developed and evaluated novel specific inhibitors of DNA-PK (NU7026) and PARP-1 (AG14361) for use in anticancer therapy. PARP-1- and DNA-PK-deficient cell lines were 4-fold more sensitive to ionizing radiation (IR) alone, and showed reduced potentially lethal damage recovery (PLDR) in G0 cells, compared with their proficient counterparts. NU7026 (10 μ M) potentiated IR cytotoxicity [potentiation factor at 90% cell kill (PF90) = 1.51 ± 0.04] in exponentially growing DNA-PK proficient but not deficient cells. Similarly, AG14361 (0.4 μ M) potentiated IR in PARP-1+/+ (PF90 = 1.37 ± 0.03) but not PARP-1-/- cells. When NU7026 and AG14361 were used in combination, their potentiating effects were additive (e.g., PF90 = 2.81 ± 0.19 in PARP-1+/+ cells). Both inhibitors alone reduced PLDR approx. 3-fold in the proficient cell lines. Furthermore, the inhibitor combination completely abolished PLDR. IR-induced DNA double strand break (DNA DSB) repair was inhibited by both NU7026 and AG14361, and use of the inhibitor combination prevented 90% of DNA DSB rejoining, even 24-h postirradn. Thus, there was a correlation between the ability of the inhibitors to prevent IR-induced DNA DSB repair and their ability to potentiate cytotoxicity. Thus, individually, or in combination, the DNA-PK and PARP-1 inhibitors act as potent radiosensitizers and show potential as tools for anticancer therapeutic intervention.

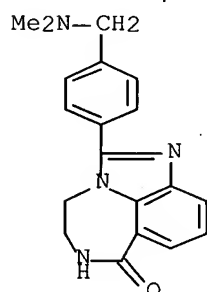
IT 328543-09-5, AG 14361

RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(radiosensitization and DNA repair inhibition by combination of DNA-PK PARP-1 inhibitors: promising strategy for cancer radiotherapy)

RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 30 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:435070 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 139:21035
 TI Immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells
 IN Leung, Shui-On; Hansen, Hans
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 30 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003103979	A1	20030605	US 2001-988013	20011116
PRAI	US 2001-988013		20011116		

AB The authors disclose a chimeric monoclonal antibody in which the variable regions of the light and heavy chains of the murine LL2 anti-B-lymphoma/leukemia monoclonal antibody are recombinantly joined to the human κ and IgG1 constant region domains, resp., and which retains the immunospecificity (CD22) and internalization capacity of the parental murine LL2 monoclonal antibody. In a similar fashion, a humanized LL2 monoclonal antibody is described in which the CDRs of the light and heavy chains have been recombinantly joined to a framework sequence of human light and heavy chains variable regions, resp., and subsequently linked to human κ and IgG1 constant region domains. Vectors for producing recombinant chimeric and humanized chimeric monoclonal antibodies are provided. Isolated DNAs encoding the amino acid sequences of the LL2 variable light and heavy chain and CDR framework regions are described. Conjugates of chimeric and humanized chimeric LL2 antibodies with cytotoxic agents or labels find use in therapy and diagnosis of B-cell lymphomas and leukemias.

IT 539024-24-3 539024-26-5
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells)

RN 539024-24-3 CAPLUS
 CN Immunoglobulin G2a, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 κ -chain V-J region) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 539024-26-5 CAPLUS
 CN Immunoglobulin G2a, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) (mouse hybridoma LL2 γ 2a-chain V-D-J region) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 539024-23-2 539024-25-4
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells)

RN 539024-23-2 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin G2a κ -chain V-J region cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 539024-25-4 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (mouse hybridoma LL2 anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) immunoglobulin G2a γ 2a-chain V-D-J region cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L18 ANSWER 31 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:379975 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 139:176567
 TI Genetic diversity of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vitians*, the causal agent of bacterial leafspot of lettuce
 AU Barak, Jeri D.; Gilbertson, Robert L.
 CS Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis, 95616, USA
 SO Phytopathology (2003), 93(5), 596-603
 CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X
 PB American Phytopathological Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Bacterial leafspot of lettuce (BLS), caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vitians*, has become more prevalent in many lettuce-growing areas of the world over the past decade. To gain insight into the nature of these outbreaks, the genetic variation in *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* strains from different geog. locations was examined. All strains were first tested for pathogenicity on lettuce plants, and then genetic diversity was assessed using (1) gas-chromatog. anal. of bacterial fatty acids, (2) polymerase chain reaction anal. of repetitive DNA sequences (rep-PCR), (3) DNA sequence anal. of the internal transcribed spacer region 1 (ITS1) of the rRNA, (4) restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) anal. of total genomic DNA with a repetitive DNA probe, and (5) detection and partial characterization of plasmid DNA. Fatty acid anal. identified all pathogenic strains as *X. campestris*, but did not consistently identify all the strains as *X. campestris* pv. *vitians*. The rep-PCR fingerprints and ITS1 sequences of all pathogenic *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* strains examined were identical, and distinct from those of the other *X. campestris* pathovars. Thus, these characteristics did not reveal genetic diversity among *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* strains, but did allow for differentiation of *X. campestris* pathovars. Genetic diversity among *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* strains was revealed by RFLP anal. with a repetitive DNA probe and by characterization of plasmid DNA. This diversity was greatest among strains from different geog. regions, although diversity among strains from the same location also was detected. The results of this study suggest that these *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* strains are not clonal, but comprise a relatively homogeneous group.
 IT 381428-29-1, GenBank AF279423
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (nucleotide sequence; genetic diversity of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vitians*, causal agent of bacterial leafspot of lettuce)
 RN 381428-29-1 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Xanthomonas campestris vitians* strain LL2 16S-23S intergenic spacer region) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 32 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:88164 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 139:130020

TI Radioimmunoscinigraphy (RIS) with bectumomab (Tc99m labeled IMMU-LL2, lymphoscan) in the assessment of recurrent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)

AU Lamonica, D.; Czuczman, M.; Nabi, H.; Klippenstein, D.; Grossman, Z.

CS Nuclear Medicine Section, Division of Diagnostic Imaging, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, USA

SO Cancer Biotherapy & Radiopharmaceuticals (2002), 17(6), 689-697

CODEN: CBRAFJ; ISSN: 1084-9785

PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB The efficacy of a Tc99m-labeled anti-lymphoma antibody fragment, bectumomab [LymphoScan], was retrospectively examined in the staging of recurrent or newly diagnosed non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) [7 patients] and to assess targeting before radioimmunotherapy (RIT) [14 patients]. Performance was graded relative to conventional imaging. Tumors included 7 low-grade, 11 intermediate-grade, and 3 high-grade histol. subtypes. Computed x-ray tomog., radiogallium imaging, FDG-PET, and bone marrow biopsy defined 117 sites. Bectumomab revealed 56% of these sites. In 4 patients bectumomab uncovered five sites not evident by conventional imaging. In addition, it uncovered one site in the brain, an area not covered in the standard work-up of asymptomatic patients. Bectumomab imaging most often failed in central abdominal and thoracic locations, and excelled in revealing disease in the head and neck. Relative to Ga67 citrate imaging, the performance of bectumomab was variable, with no clear relation to anat. location; there was better targeting of low and intermediate grade NHL. Radiogallium out-performed bectumomab imaging in 23 sites, 19 of which were inpatients with high or intermediate-grade disease. Bectumomab was superior to radiogallium at six sites, five, of which involved low-grade tumor. Conclusion: Bectumomab shows promise as a pre-RIT probe for targeting of B-cell NHL. It excelled at defining small volume, low-grade disease. However, as a purely diagnostic agent, its performance was variable.

IT 158318-63-9, Bectumomab

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)

(99mTc-labeled bectumomab radioimmunoscinigraphy for recurrent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma diagnosis)

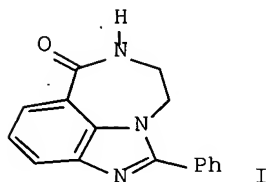
RN 158318-63-9 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin G2a, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) Fab' fragment (mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 γ 2a-chain), disulfide with mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 light chain (CA INDEX NAME)

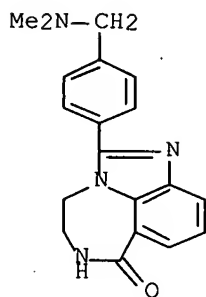
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE:CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

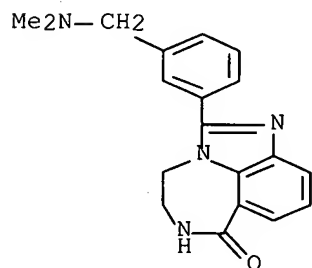
L18 ANSWER 33 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:954525 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 138:170205
 TI Tricyclic Benzimidazoles as Potent Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase-1 Inhibitors
 AU Skalitzky, Donald J.; Marakovits, Joseph T.; Maegley, Karen A.; Ekker, Anne; Yu, Xiao-Hong; Hostomsky, Zdenek; Webber, Stephen E.; Eastman, Brian W.; Almassy, Robert; Li, Jianke; Curtin, Nicola J.; Newell, David R.; Calvert, A. Hilary; Griffin, Roger J.; Golding, Bernard T.
 CS Pfizer Global R&D, La Jolla/Agouron Pharmaceuticals Inc., San Diego, CA, 92121, USA
 SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2003), 46(2), 210-213
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 OS CASREACT 138:170205
 GI



AB Novel tricyclic benzimidazole carboxamide poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) inhibitors, e.g., I, have been synthesized. Several compds. were found to be powerful chemopotentiators of temozolomide and topotecan in both A549 and LoVo cell lines. In vitro inhibition of PARP-1 was confirmed by direct measurement of NAD⁺ depletion and ADP-ribose polymer formation caused by chemical induced DNA damage.
 IT 328543-09-5P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (crystal structure; preparation and MSBAR of tricyclic benzimidazole poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase-1 inhibitors via cyclocondensation of aminobenzodiazepine with diethoxymethylbenzaldehyde, hydrolysis, and reductive amination)
 RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 328542-63-8P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation, MSBAR, enzymic and cellular activity of tricyclic benzimidazole poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase-1 inhibitors via cyclocondensation of aminobenzodiazepine with dioxolanylbenzaldehyde, hydrolysis, and reductive amination)
 RN 328542-63-8 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 34 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:428911 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 137:6205

TI Preparation of benzazepinones, isoquinolinones and related compounds as inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) for the prevention and/or treatment of tissue damage from cell trauma or cell death due to necrosis or apoptosis.

IN Ferraris, Dana V.; Li, Jia-He; Kalish, Vincent J.; Zhang, Jie

PA Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.

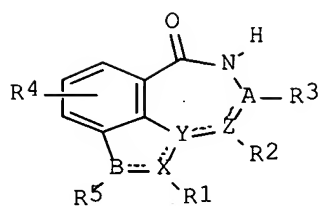
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

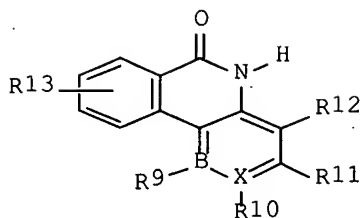
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

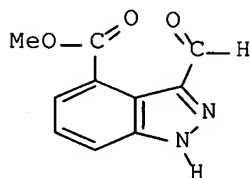
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002044183	A2	20020606	WO 2001-US44815	20011130
	WO 2002044183	A3	20030522		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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	CA 2430363	A1	20020606	CA 2001-2430363	20011130
	AU 200236521	A	20020611	AU 2002-36521	20011130
	US 2003022883	A1	20030130	US 2001-996776	20011130
	US 6887996	B2	20050503		
	EP 1339402	A2	20030903	EP 2001-986053	20011130
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	JP 2004517831	T	20040617	JP 2002-546553	20011130
	MX 2003PA04832	A	20040504	MX 2003-PA4832	20030530
	US 2005148575	A1	20050707	US 2005-66478	20050228
	US 2006003987	A1	20060105	US 2005-213712	20050830
	US 2006142266	A1	20060629	US 2006-357334	20060221
	US 7235557	B2	20070626		
PRAI	US 2000-250132P	P	20001201		
	US 2001-310274P	P	20010809		
	US 2001-996776	A1	20011130		
	WO 2001-US44815	W	20011130		
	US 2005-66478	A3	20050228		
OS	MARPAT 137:6205				
GI					



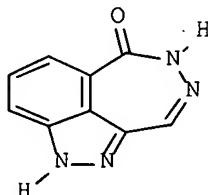
I



II



III



IV

AB This invention discloses the preparation of title compds. I and II, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and related compds. as inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) [wherein: A = N, C, CH₂, CH; B = C, N, NH, S, SO, SO₂; X = C, CH, N; Y = C, N; Z = C, CH₂, N, CO; provided that at least one of X, Y, or Z is N; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₅ when present are optionally or independently = H, OH, :O, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, carboxy, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, amine, COR₈ (R₈ = H, OH, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, carboxy, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl), OR₆, NR₆R₇ (R₆, R₇ independently = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl); R₁, R₂, R₃, R₅ optionally form ring through a straight or branched C₁-4alkyl which may addnl. contain 1-2 double or triple bonds; R₄ = 1-3 of H, halo, or alkyl; with proviso that when A, X, or Z = C, then R₁, R₂, R₃ when present may also independently = halogen, CN, O; R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂ optionally or independently = H, halogen, amino, OH, halo-amine, O-alkyl, O-aryl, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, carboxy, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, COR₈; R₁₃ = 1-3 of H, halogen, alkoxy, alkyl]. For example, cyclocondensation of formylindazole III (prepared from Me indole-4-carboxylate and NaNO₂/AcOH), with hydrazine provided claimed benzoazulenone IV as a white solid. Benzoazulenone IV inhibited human recombinant PARP at an IC₅₀ of 0.018 μM. PARP IC₅₀ inhibition studies for an addnl. 156 examples are provided, ranging in values from 0.01 to 20 μM. Biol. data are provided for the in vivo treatment of focal cerebral ischemia and gout via PARP inhibition with selected compds. II. The present invention is believed to protect cells, tissue and organs against the ill-effects of reactive free radicals and nitric oxide through inhibition of PARP activity.

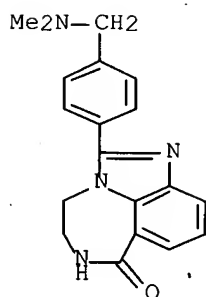
IT 328543-09-5P 433727-34-5P 433727-35-6P
433727-36-7P 433727-40-3P 433727-41-4P
433727-42-5P 433727-43-6P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; preparation of benzazepinones, isoquinolinones and related compds. as inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP))

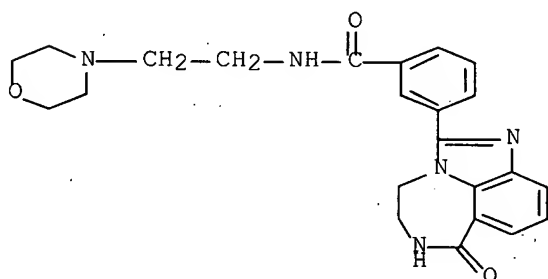
RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



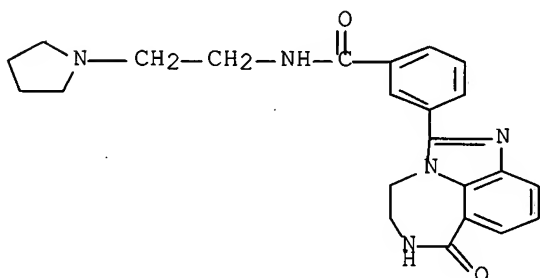
RN 433727-34-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



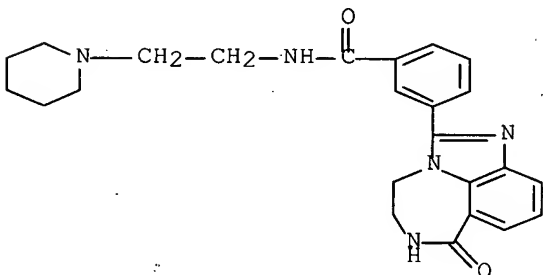
RN 433727-35-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



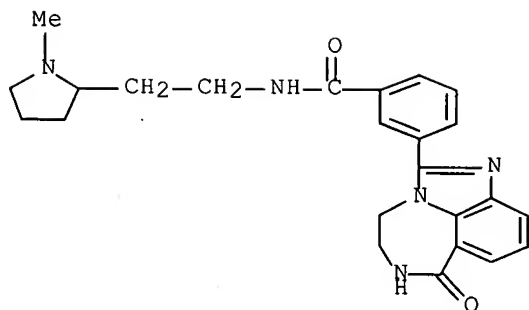
RN 433727-36-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(1-piperidiny)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



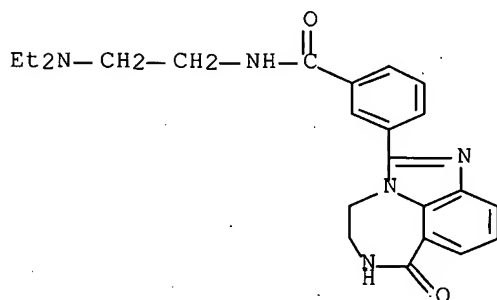
RN 433727-40-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



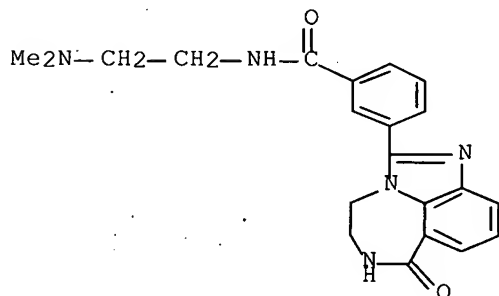
RN 433727-41-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



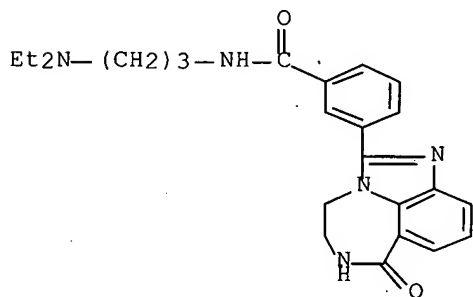
RN 433727-42-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 433727-43-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[3-(diethylamino)propyl]-3-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L18 ANSWER 35 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:784866 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 136:131864
 TI Genetic subdivision of the firefly, *Luciola lateralis* (Coleoptera: Lampyridae), in Korea determined by mitochondrial COI gene sequences
 AU Kim, Jong-Gill; Kim, Iksoo; Bae, Jin-Sik; Jin, Byung-Rae; Kim, Keun-Young; Kim, Sam-Eun; Choi, Ji-Young; Choi, Young-Cheol; Lee, Kee-Yeol; Sohn, Hung-Dae; Noh, Si-Kap
 CS Department of Sericulture & Entomology, The National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Rural Development Administration, Suwon, 441-853, S. Korea
 SO Korean Journal of Genetics (2001), 23(3), 203-219
 CODEN: KJGEDG; ISSN: 0254-5934
 PB Genetics Society of Korea
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The authors investigated the genetic structure of the firefly population, known as *L. lateralis*, in Korea. We determined on a portion of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene sequences (403 bp) for phylogenetic comparison. Sequence anal. of 80 individuals collected from 12 localities revealed 24 haplotypes, ranging in sequence divergence 0.2-4.0%. Phylogenetic analyses using PAUP, PHYLIP, and networks subdivided *L. lateralis* into 2 clades (termed clade A and B) and the nucleotide divergence between them was 2.2%. This haplotype subdivision was also in accordance with geog. separation: 1 at Ansung, Suwon, Namhe, Henam, and Muju, and the other at Kwasan, Poun, Yangyang, and Ponghwa. Population genetic anal. subdivided these 2 population groups with a substantial significance, suggesting the presence of a long-term barrier to maternal gene flow in the firefly populations. We interpreted this phenomenon in terms of geomorphol. features of the Korean Peninsula: clade B in the localities neighboring Bekdudegan, which is the major Korean mountain ranges and clade A in the lowlands, which is differentiated from Bekdudegan.
 IT 360033-53-0, GenBank AF360873 360033-56-3, GenBank AF360886 382266-50-4
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; genetic subdivision of firefly in Korea determined by mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I gene sequences)
 RN 360033-53-0 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Luciola lateralis* haplotype LL8 strain L2 country South Korea/Ansung City, Kyonggi province mitochondria gene COI fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RN 360033-56-3 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Luciola lateralis* haplotype LL2 strain L16 country South Korea/Koesan-gun, Chungchongbuk province mitochondria gene COI fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RN 382266-50-4 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Luciola lateralis* haplotype LL2 strain L20 country South Korea/Koesan-gun, Chungchongbuk province mitochondria gene COI fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 36 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:338579 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 134:365705
 TI Antibody diversity generation
 IN Karrer, Erik; Bass, Steven H.; Whalen, Robert; Patten, Phillip A.
 PA Maxygen, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 109 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001032712	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30247	20001101
	WO 2001032712	A3	20020321		
	W:				
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	CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,				
	HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,				
	LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,				
	SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,				
	YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				
	DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,				
	BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP	1230269	A2	20020814	EP 2000-976844	20001101
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
	IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2005038232	A1	20050217	US 2003-686945	20031016
PRAI	US 1999-163370P	P	19991103		
	US 2000-176002P	P	20000112		
	US 2000-704469	B1	20001101		
	WO 2000-US30247	W	20001101		

AB Methods for improving antibodies by a variety of DNA diversification and selection procedures are provided. Improvements include increases in affinity, alterations in specificity and effector function, as well as reduced antigenicity, e.g. humanization. Libraries of recombinant antibody sequences are provided, as are cells expressing members of such libraries. Novel phage display vectors are provided. Methods for the coevolution of an antibody and its cognate antigen are provided. Coevolution is used to evolve HIV envelope proteins with increased antigenicity and broadly neutralizing antibodies that interact therewith. Methods of improving antibodies for use in the detection of biol. warfare agents are provided.

IT 158318-63-9P, IMMU-LL2
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (antibody diversity generation)

RN 158318-63-9 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin G2a, anti-(human CD22 (antigen)) Fab' fragment (mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 γ 2a-chain), disulfide with mouse monoclonal IMMU-LL2 light chain (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

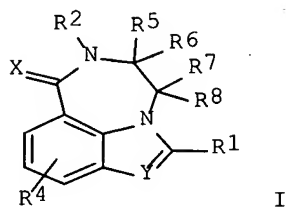
L18 ANSWER 37 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:320831 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 136:32477
 TI A set of microsatellite loci for the hairy-nosed wombats (*Lasiorchinus krefftii* and *L. latifrons*)
 AU Beheregaray, Luciano B.; Sunnucks, Paul; Alpers, Deryn L.; Banks, Sam C.; Taylor, Andrea C.
 CS Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia
 SO Conservation Genetics (2000), 1(1), 89-92
 CODEN: CGOEAC; ISSN: 1566-0621
 PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Australia has three extant species of wombat, *Lasiorchinus krefftii*, *L. latifrons*, and *Vombatus ursinus*. Here we describe the isolation and features (such DNA sequence, heterozygosity, allele number and sizes) of 28 polymorphic wombat microsatellite loci isolated from *L. krefftii* and *L. latifrons*, 12 of which are novel microsatellites. The utility of primers specific for the new 12 microsatellites was tested by genotyping individuals representing the three species of wombats.
 IT 252176-55-9, GenBank AF191296
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (nucleotide sequence; DNA sequence and characterization of a set of microsatellite loci for hairy-nosed wombats (*Lasiorchinus krefftii* and *L. latifrons*))
 RN 252176-55-9 CAPLUS
 CN DNA (*Lasiorchinus latifrons* microsatellite L12 plus flanks) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 38 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:167995 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 134:207833
 TI Preparation of tricyclic inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases
 IN Webber, Stephen Evan; Skaltitzky, Donald James; Tikhe, Jayashree Girish;
 Kumpf, Robert Arnold; Marakovits, Joseph Timothy; Eastman, Walter Brian
 PA Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Cancer Research Campaign Technology
 Limited
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 236 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001016136	A2	20010308	WO 2000-US23882	20000831
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2382404	A1	20010308	CA 2000-2382404	20000831
	AU 200073389	A	20010326	AU 2000-73389	20000831
	AU 781826	B2	20050616		
	EP 1208104	A2	20020529	EP 2000-961437	20000831
	EP 1208104	B1	20050119		
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	BR 2000015051	A	20020625	BR 2000-15051	20000831
	HU 200202703	A2	20021228	HU 2002-2703	20000831
	JP 2003513015	T	20030408	JP 2001-519702	20000831
	US 6548494	B1	20030415	US 2000-653184	20000831
	EE 200200100	A	20030616	EE 2002-100	20000831
	NZ 516793	A	20040326	NZ 2000-516793	20000831
	AT 287406	T	20050215	AT 2000-961437	20000831
	PT 1208104	T	20050429	PT 2000-961437	20000831
	ES 2234657	T3	20050701	ES 2000-961437	20000831
	AP 1553	A	20060228	AP 2002-2449	20000831
	W: GM, GH, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SL, SD, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW				
	NO 2002000421	A	20020425	NO 2002-421	20020128
	NO 322475	B1	20061009		
	ZA 2002000830	A	20030130	ZA 2002-830	20020130
	IN 2002MN00171	A	20050318	IN 2002-MN171	20020211
	MX 2002PA02138	A	20030820	MX 2002-PA2138	20020227
	BG 106562	A	20030331	BG 2002-106562	20020329
	HK 1045509	A1	20050429	HK 2002-106977	20020925
PRAI	US 1999-152142P	P	19990831		
	WO 2000-US23882	W	20000831		
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GI					



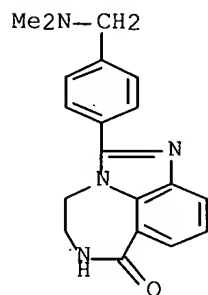
AB The title compds. [I; X = O, S; Y = N, CR3 (wherein R3 = halo, CN, alkyl, etc.); R1 = H, halo, CN, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl; R4 = H, halo, alkyl; R5-R8 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, etc.] which are poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase inhibitors, and are useful in treating cancers and in ameliorating the effects of stroke, head trauma, and neurodegenerative disease, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of 1-phenyl-8,9-dihydro-7H-2,7,9a-triaza- benzo[cd]azulen-6-one [I; Y = N; X = O; R1 = Ph; R2, R4-R8 = H] was given. Biol. data for compds. I were presented.

IT 328543-09-5P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of tricyclic inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases)

RN 328543-09-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl] -5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



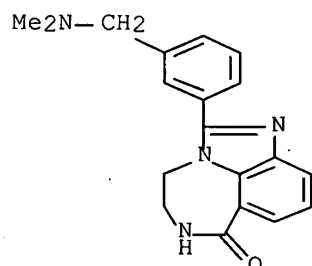
IT 328542-63-8P 328543-11-9P 328543-33-5P
328543-37-9P 328543-43-7P 328543-47-1P
328543-86-8P 328543-89-1P 328543-91-5P
328543-92-6P 328543-94-8P 328543-96-0P
328543-98-2P 328544-12-3P 328544-46-3P
328544-49-6P 328545-51-3P 328545-54-6P
328545-57-9P 328545-60-4P 328545-66-0P
328545-69-3P 328545-75-1P 328545-78-4P
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328545-91-1P 328545-99-9P 328546-02-7P
328546-09-4P 328546-15-2P 328546-20-9P
328546-34-5P 328546-36-7P 328546-46-9P
328546-53-8P 328546-55-0P 328546-60-7P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of tricyclic inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases)

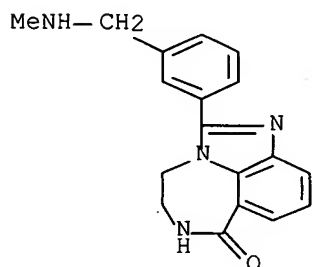
RN 328542-63-8 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[3-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



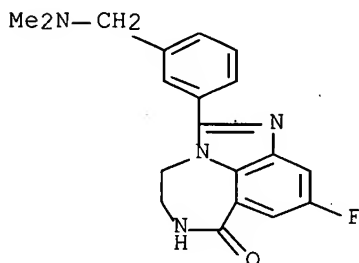
RN 328543-11-9 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[3-
 [(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



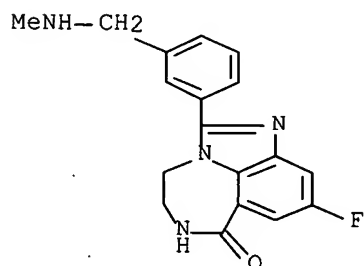
RN 328543-33-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[3-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



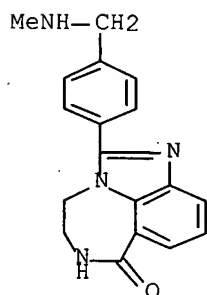
RN 328543-37-9 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro-2-[3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



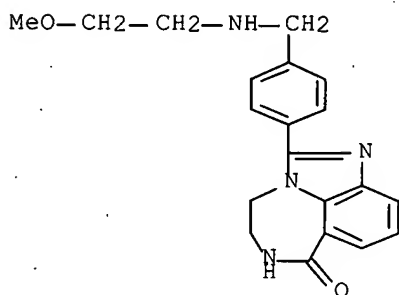
RN 328543-43-7 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328543-47-1 CAPLUS

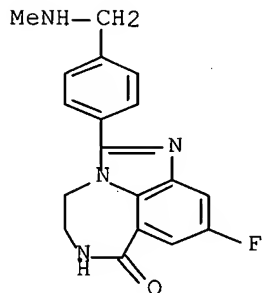
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328543-86-8 CAPLUS

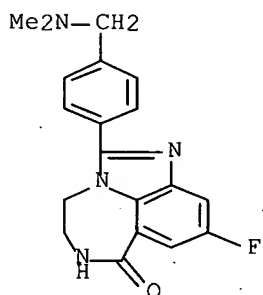
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro-2-[4-

[(methlamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



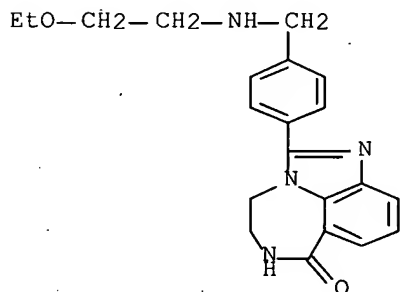
RN 328543-89-1 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-9-fluoro-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



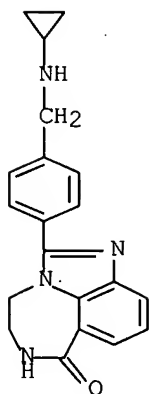
RN 328543-91-5 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(2-ethoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



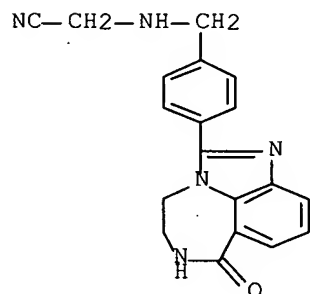
RN 328543-92-6 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[(cyclopropylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



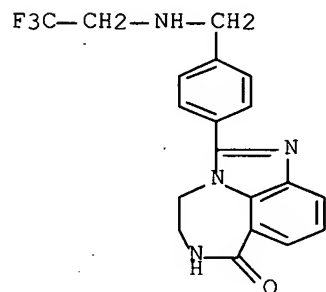
RN 328543-94-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetonitrile, [[[4-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



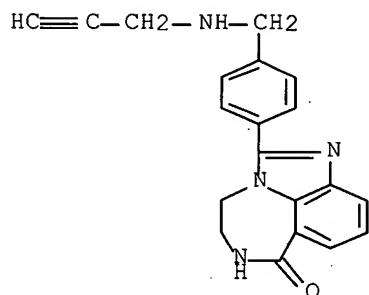
RN 328543-96-0 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



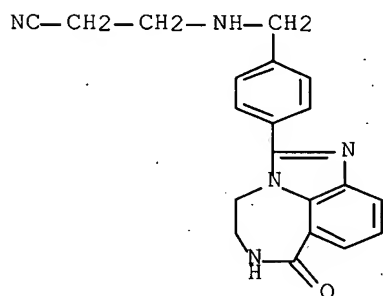
RN 328543-98-2 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(2-propynylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



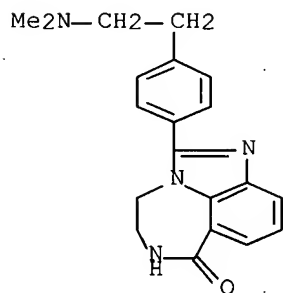
RN 328544-12-3 CAPLUS

CN Propanenitrile, 3-[[[4-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-7-oxoimidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-2-yl)phenyl]methyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328544-46-3 CAPLUS

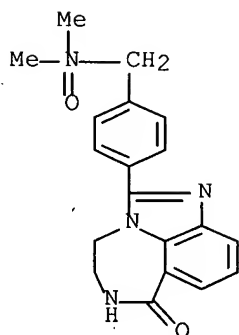
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 328544-49-6 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-

[(dimethyloxidoamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



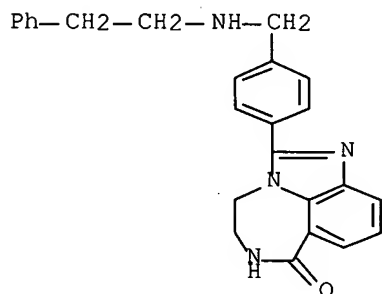
RN. 328545-51-3 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-50-2

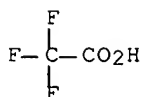
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CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2

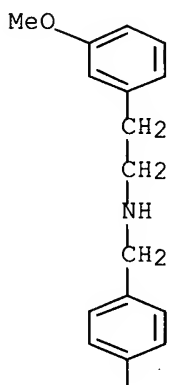


RN 328545-54-6 CAPLUS
 CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

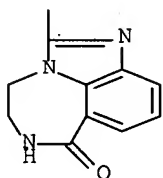
CM 1

CRN 328545-53-5
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PAGE 1-A

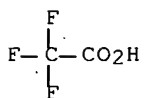


PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
 CMF C2 H F3 O2

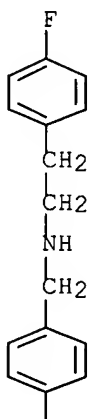


RN 328545-57-9 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[[[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, trifluoroacetate (5:8) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

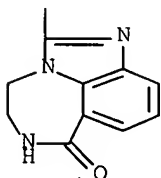
CM 1

CRN 328545-56-8
CMF C25 H23 F N4 O

PAGE 1-A

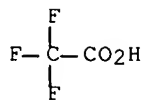


PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328545-60-4 CAPLUS

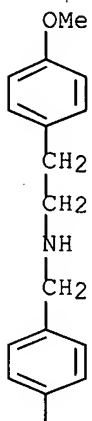
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

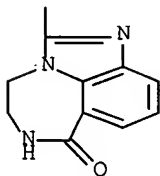
CRN 328545-59-1

CMF C26 H26 N4 O2

PAGE 1-A



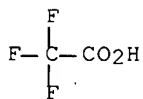
PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

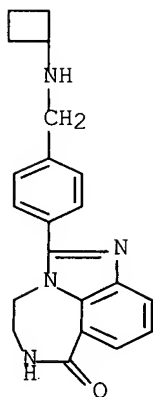
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328545-66-0 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(cyclobutylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, mono(trifluoroacetate)
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

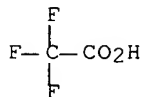
CM 1

CRN 328545-65-9
CMF C21 H22 N4 O



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

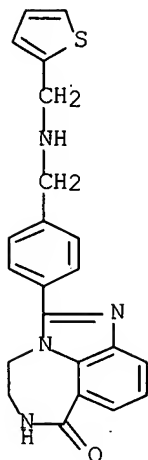


RN 328545-69-3 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[2-
thienylmethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-68-2

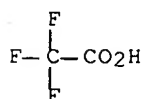
CMF C22 H20 N4 O S



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



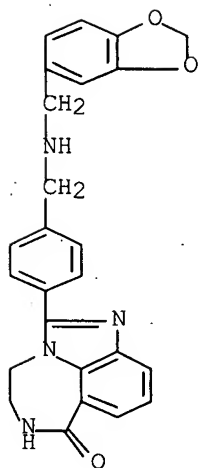
RN 328545-75-1 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[[[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, trifluoroacetate (4:9) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-74-0

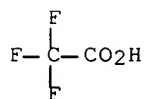
CMF C25 H22 N4 O3



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



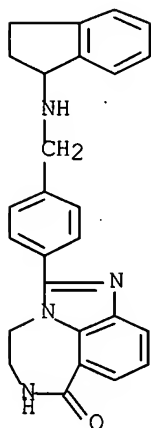
RN 328545-78-4 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[[[(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, trifluoroacetate (10:19) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-77-3

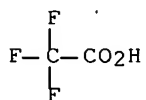
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CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



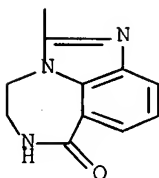
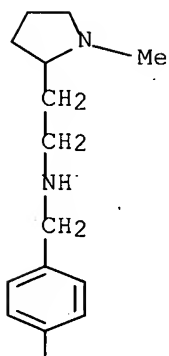
RN 328545-84-2 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[2-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, trifluoroacetate (4:13) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-83-1

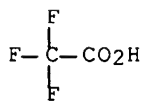
CMF C24 H29 N5 O



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2.H F3 O2



RN 328545-86-4 CAPLUS

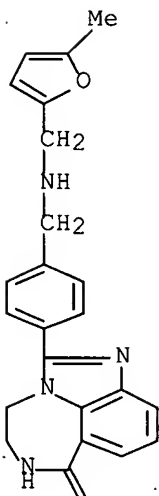
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[(5-methyl-2-furanyl)methyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, trifluoroacetate (4:5)
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-85-3

CMF C23 H22 N4 O2

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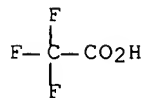
PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



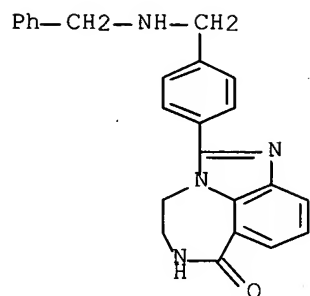
RN 328545-89-7 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-
[[(phenylmethyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, trifluoroacetate (2:3) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

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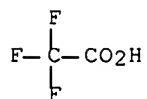
CMF C24 H22 N4 O



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



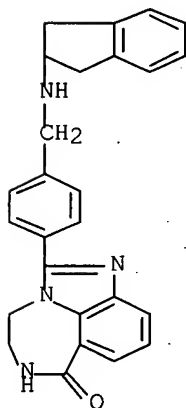
RN 328545-91-1 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[[[(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

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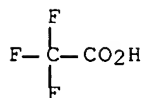
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CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



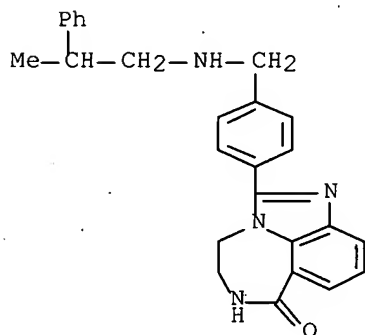
RN 328545-99-9 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[2-phenylpropyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328545-98-8

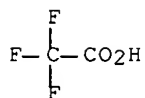
CMF C26 H26 N4 O



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328546-02-7 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[3-

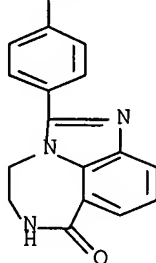
phenylpropyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME).

CM 1

CRN 328546-01-6

CMF C26 H26 N4 O

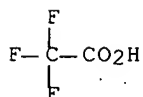
Ph—(CH₂)₃—NH—CH₂



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328546-09-4 CAPLUS

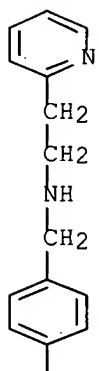
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[2-(2-pyridinyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, trifluoroacetate (4:9) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

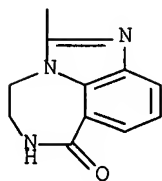
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CMF C24 H23 N5 O

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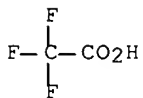
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CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328546-15-2 CAPLUS

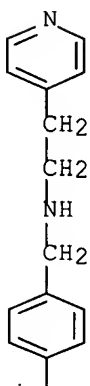
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-2-[4-[[[2-(4-pyridinyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]-, trifluoroacetate (4:13) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

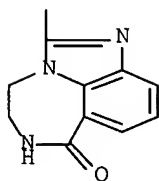
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CMF C24 H23 N5 O

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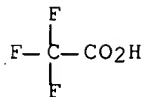
PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2

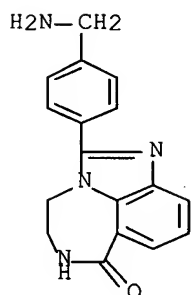


RN 328546-20-9 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-, trifluoroacetate (4:7) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

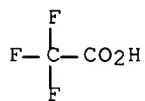
CM 1

CRN 328546-19-6
CMF C17 H16 N4 O



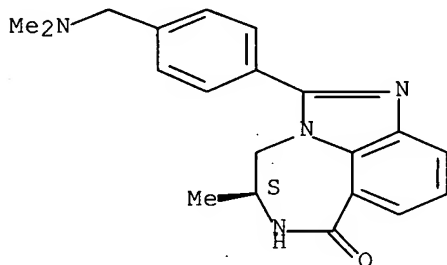
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328546-34-5 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-
[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro-5-methyl-, (5S)- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



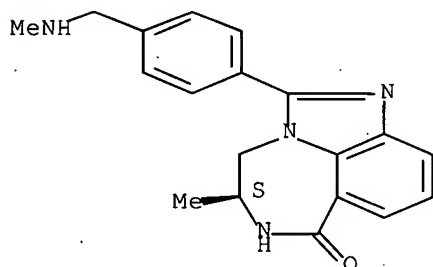
RN 328546-36-7 CAPLUS
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-methyl-2-[4-
[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, (5S)-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 328546-35-6

CMF C19 H20 N4 O

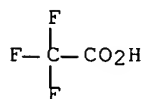
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

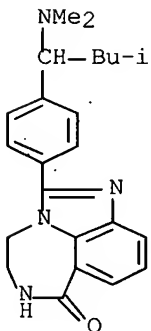
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CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 328546-46-9 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[1-(dimethylamino)-3-methylbutyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

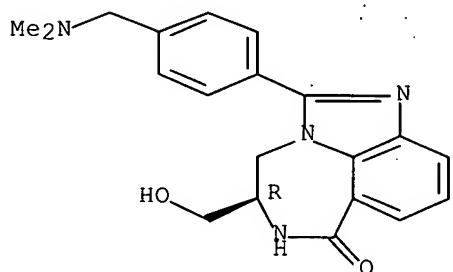


RN 328546-53-8 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-

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(CA INDEX NAME)

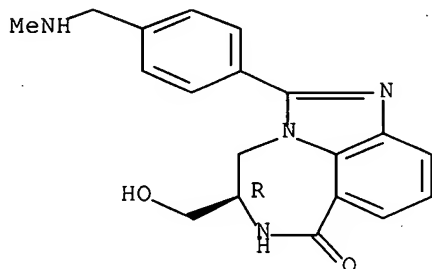
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 328546-55-0 CAPLUS

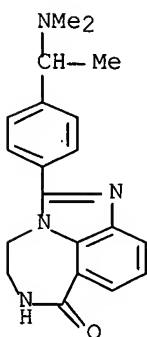
CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-, (5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 328546-60-7 CAPLUS

CN Imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepin-7(4H)-one, 2-[4-[1-(dimethylamino)ethyl]phenyl]-5,6-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

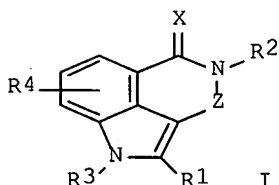


L18 ANSWER 39 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
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 DN 133:105028
 TI Preparation of 3,4-dihydropyrrolo[4,3,2-de]isoquinolin-5(1H)-ones and
 analogs as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors
 IN Webber, Stephen Evan; Canan-Koch, Stacie S.; Tikhe, Jayashree; Thoresen,
 Lars Henrik
 PA Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Cancer Research Campaign Technology
 Limited
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 141 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

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	IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				
	MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,				
	SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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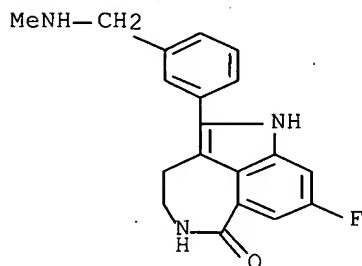
AB Title compds. [I; R1 = H, halo, alk(en)yl, (hetero)aryl, alkoxy carbonyl, etc.; R1, R3 = H or alkyl; R4 = H, halo, alkyl; X = O or S; Z = CR5R6(CR7R8)n or N:CR5; R5-R8 = H, alk(en)yl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; n = 0 or 1] were prepared. Thus, Me indole-4-carboxylate was converted in 3 steps to Me 3-aminoindole-4-carboxylate which was cyclized and the product brominated to give I (R2-R4 = H, X = O, Z = CH2) (II; R1 = Br). The latter was condensed with PhB(OH)2 to give II (R1 = Ph). Data for biol. activity of I were given.

IT 283173-49-9P 283173-50-2P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of 3,4-dihydropyrrolo[4,3,2-de]isoquinolin-5(1H)-ones and analogs as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors)

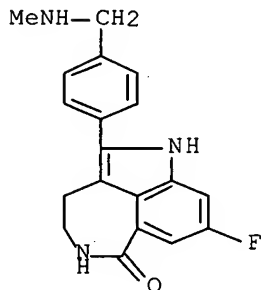
RN 283173-49-9 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 283173-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Pyrrolo[4,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-one, 8-fluoro-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 40 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:735306 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 128:20345
 TI HIV type 1 envelope sequences from seroconverting patients in Barbados
 AU Roth, William W.; Levett, Paul N.; Hudson, Christopher P.; Roach, Timothy
 C.; Womack, Chad; Bond, Vincent C.
 CS Dep. Biochem., Morehouse School Medicine, Atlanta, GA, 30310, USA
 SO AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses (1997), 13(16), 1443-1446
 CODEN: ARHRE7; ISSN: 0889-2229
 PB Liebert
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB HIV-1 envelope gp120 V3 sequences were obtained from 3 seroconverting Barbados
 patients. The sequences of 2 of them appear to be unlike the HIV-1 clade B
 variants reported from North America. These unusual HIV-1 variant sequences
 may be unique to these particular patients, or they may be an example of HIV-1
 quasispecies well represented in this locale.
 IT 184383-47-9, GenBank U80243 184383-48-0, GenBank U80244
 184383-49-1, GenBank U80245 184383-50-4, GenBank U80246
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (nucleotide sequence; HIV type 1 envelope sequences from seroconverting
 patients in Barbados)
 RN 184383-47-9 CAPLUS
 CN RNA (human immunodeficiency virus 1 strain LL2.1 gene env fragment) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RN 184383-48-0 CAPLUS
 CN RNA (human immunodeficiency virus 1 strain LL2.4 gene env fragment) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RN 184383-49-1 CAPLUS
 CN RNA (human immunodeficiency virus 1 strain LL2.5 gene env fragment) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RN 184383-50-4 CAPLUS
 CN RNA (human immunodeficiency virus 1 strain LL2.6 gene env fragment) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

 *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
 RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 41 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:340661 CAPLUS Full-text
 DN 125:8478
 TI Immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells
 IN Leung, Shuion; Hansen, Hans
 PA Immunomedics, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9604925	A1	19960222	WO 1995-US9641	19950811
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2195557	A1	19960222	CA 1995-219557	19950811
	CA 2195557	C	20061017		
	AU 9532726	A	19960307	AU 1995-32726	19950811
	EP 771208	A1	19970507	EP 1995-929338	19950811
	EP 771208	B1	20051019		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 10505231	T	19980526	JP 1996-507371	19950811
	JP 3053873	B2	20000619		
	IL 114909	A	19991028	IL 1995-114909	19950811
	AT 306930	T	20051115	AT 1995-929338	19950811
	ES 2251723	T3	20060501	ES 1995-929338	19950811
	US 5789554	A	19980804	US 1996-690102	19960731
	US 6187287	B1	20010213	US 1998-127902	19980803
	US 2002102254	A1	20020801	US 2000-741843	20001222
	US 2004013607	A1	20040122	US 2003-446689	20030529
	US 2005106108	A1	20050519	US 2004-974678	20041028
PRAI	US 1994-289576	A	19940812		
	WO 1995-US9641	W	19950811		
	US 1996-690102	A1	19960731		
	US 1998-127902	A1	19980803		
	US 2000-741843	A1	20001222		
	US 2003-446689	A3	20030529		
AB	Chimeric and humanized LL2 monoclonal antibody, isolated DNAs encoding these antibodies, vectors containing the DNA and conjugates of chimeric and humanized chimeric LL2 antibodies with cytotoxic agents or labels for use in therapy and diagnosis of B-cell lymphomas and leukemias. Demonstrated in examples were choice of human frameworks and sequence design for the humanization of LL2 monoclonal antibody, PCR cloning and sequence elucidation for LL2 heavy and light chain variable regions, PCR/gene synthesis of the humanized V genes; construction and expression and purification of chimeric LL2 antibodies, etc.				
IT	177404-31-8 177404-33-0				
	RL: PRP (Properties) (amino acid sequence; immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells)				
RN	177404-31-8 CAPLUS				
CN	Immunoglobulin (mouse LL2 κ -chain V-J region anti-human B-cell lymphoma) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 177404-33-0 CAPLUS

CN Immunoglobulin (mouse LL2 heavy chain V-D-J region anti-human B-cell lymphoma) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT 177404-30-7 177404-32-9

RL: PRP. (Properties)

(nucleotide sequence; immunoconjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells)

RN 177404-30-7 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse LL2 immunoglobulin κ -chain V-J region anti-human B-cell lymphoma-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 177404-32-9 CAPLUS

CN DNA (mouse LL2 immunoglobulin heavy chain V-D-J region anti-human B-cell lymphoma-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

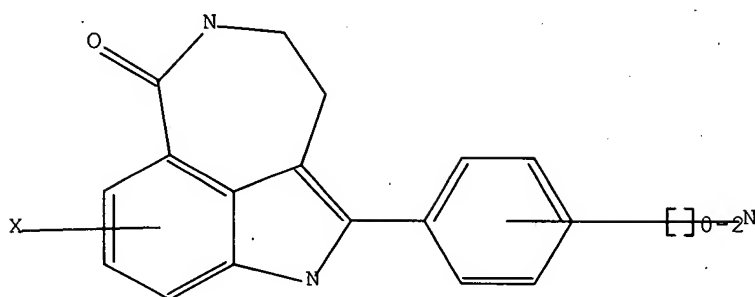
L18 ANSWER 42 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1994:46990 CAPLUS Full-text
DN 120:46990
TI The Mycobacterium leprae antigen 85 complex gene family: identification of
the genes for the 85A, 85C, and related MPT51 proteins
AU Rinke de Wit, Tobias F.; Bekelie, Siraj; Osland, Arve; Wieles, Brigitte;
Janson, Anneke A. M.; Thole, Jelle E. R.
CS Armauer Hansen Res. Inst., Addis Ababa Univ., Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
SO Infection and Immunity (1993), 61(9), 3642-7
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB The genes for two novel members (designated 85A and 85C) of the Mycobacterium
leprae antigen 85 complex family of proteins and the gene for the closely
related M. leprae MPT51 protein were isolated. The complete DNA sequence of
the M. leprae 85C gene and partial sequences of the 85A and MPT51 genes are
presented. As in M. tuberculosis, the M. leprae 85A, 85C, and previously
identified 85B component genes are not closely linked on the genome. However,
the MPT51 genes of both species localize close to the resp. 85A component
genes. Like the 85B component, the M. leprae 85A-MPT51 and 85C antigens are
recognized by T cells from healthy contacts and leprosy patients.
IT 150088-73-6, GenBank Z21949
RL: PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence of)
RN 150088-73-6 CAPLUS
CN DNA (Mycobacterium leprae clone LL2 antigen MPT 51 N-terminal
fragment-specifying plus 5'-flank) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

=> d 12; d 16; d 110; d 114; d his; log y

L2 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR

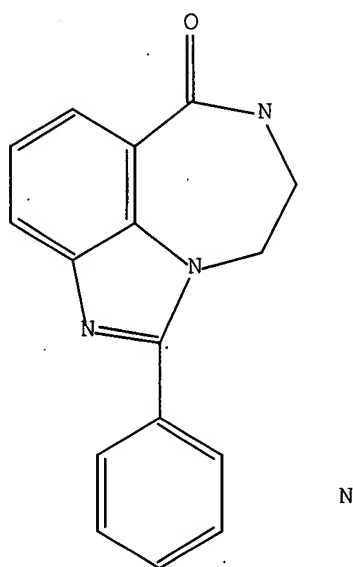


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L2 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L1

L6 HAS NO ANSWERS

L5 STR

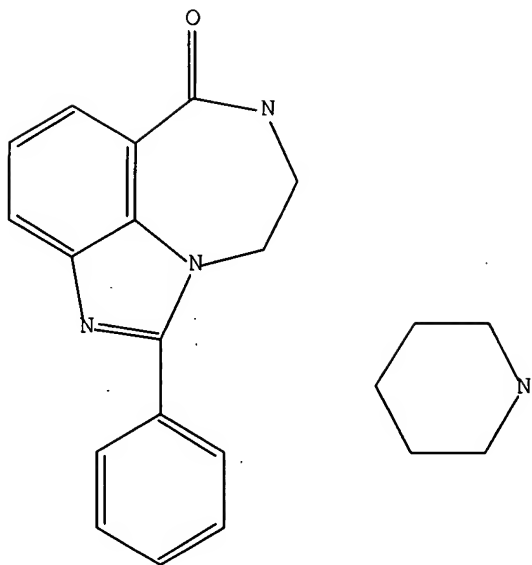


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L6 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L5

L10 HAS NO ANSWERS

L9 STR

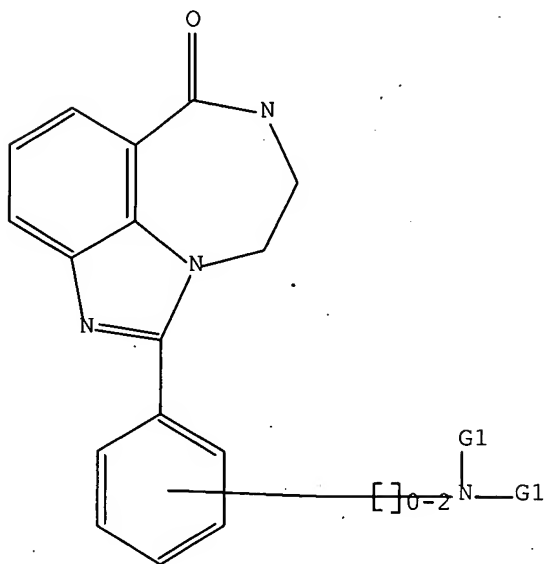


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L10 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L9

L14 HAS NO ANSWERS

L13 STR



G1 H, Me, Et

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L13

(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:45:31 ON 19 JUL 2007)

DEL HIS Y

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 QUE L1

L3 0 S L2

L4 11 S L2 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:47:27 ON 19 JUL 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:47:30 ON 19 JUL 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 20:47:32 ON 19 JUL 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:52:50 ON 19 JUL 2007

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 QUE L5
L7 8 S L6
L8 187 S L6 FUL
L9 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L10 QUE L9
L11 2 S L10 SAM SUB=L8
L12 32 S L10 FUL SUB=L8
L13 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L14 QUE L13
L15 3 S L14 SAM SUB=L8
L16 65 S L14 FUL SUB=L8
L17 135 S L4 OR LL2 OR L16

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:58:13 ON 19 JUL 2007

L18 42 S L17

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	182.85	619.47
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-32.76	-32.76

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 20:59:54 ON 19 JUL 2007